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Together with the most approved Methods of CULTURE.

## A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

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BY *JOHN SIMS*, M.D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL AND LINNEAN SOCIETIES.


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VOL. XLIX.

*Being the Seventh of the New Series.*


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The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,
Awhile put forth their blushing heads,
But e'er the close of parting day,
They wither, shrink, and die away;
But THESE, which mimic skill hath made,
Nor scorched by suns, nor killed by shade,
Shall blush with less inconstant hue,
Which ART at pleasure can renew. LLOYD.

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MDCCCXXII.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Nov. 1 1820.

Weddell. Sc

# HIPPEASTRUM PULVERULENTUM. BLOOM-LEAVED KNIGHT'S-STAR LILY.

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## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Bulbus* subrotundus. *Folia* bifaria. *Scapus* 2—7-florus, pedunculatus, cavus. *Germen* trigonè et subturbinatè oblongum, mediâ parte paullùm constrictum, diversâ directione a tubo et pedunculo declinatum. *Tubus* extùs trigonè sub-infundibuliformis, exterarum laciniarum marginibus summâ parte extùs imbricantibus. Tubi *faux* arcta, obliquè latere inferiore abbreviata, parte superiore intùs vel lævi, vel gibbo parvulo munitâ, vel fimbriatâ, vel calyptratâ. *Laciniarum* quaterna discrepantia, exterarum superior duabus latior, internarum inferior duabus angustior. *Filamenta* declinata, imæ laciniæ adpressa, assurgenter curvata, quaternâ longitudinis discrepantiâ, quaternâ quoque posituræ variatione gradatim tubo infra laciniarum junctionem inserta, externa internis breviora, sed ea tantùm quæ basi consimilium laciniarum supposita sunt longitudine et positurâ consimilia; superius minùs abbreviatum, imum minùs elongatum; superius altiùs, imum profundiùs insertum. *Stylus* declinatus. *Stigma* trilobum, sæpè trifidum. *Capsula* germine erectior, 3-loc. 3-valv. extus profundè trisulcata. *Ovula* multa, biseriatim cumulata, marginibus imbricantibus, angulo interiori loculi alligata. *Semina* uno ordine conserta, plana, integumento exteriore nigro, margine foliaceo cavo, interiore separabili, albumini magis conformi, *albumine* obovatè plano. *Embryo* radiculâ integumenti interioris basi acuminatæ, sed non exterioris umbilico approximatâ. W. H.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HIPPEASTRUM *pulverulentum*; laciniis exteris latioribus, foliis cinereo-pulverulentis basi purpureâ. *Fulgido* affine, bulbo et foliis majoribus, pedunculis minùs erectis,

erectis, germine longiore minùs declinato, tubo lævi magis cernuo, filamentis magis fasciculatis.

AMARYLLIS *pulverulenta* hortulanorum.

AMARYLLIS acuminata. *Bot. Reg.* 534.

HIPPEASTRUM pulverulentum. *Nobis in appendice.*

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DESCR. *Bulb* four inches in diameter or larger, bearing blind offsets, which is perhaps peculiar to some of the species with the mouth of the tube smooth. *Leaves* exceeding two inches in width and two feet in length, deep green, conspicuously covered with a cinereous bloom, purple at their base; with a thick margin which is curved downwards. *Scape* about or under two feet, purple at the bottom. *Spathe* withering early. *Peduncles* about six, sloping more than those of *fulgidum*. *Germen* longer and less declined. *Tube* more cernuous, about an inch long at top, smooth at the mouth. *Filaments* crowded together, the upper laterals not divaricating as in *fulgidum*. *Laciniæ* a little broader in the middle than those of *fulgidum*, but not more pointed. *Ovules* about 52 in a cell. The plant figured in the *Bot. Reg.* is described as having the germen green, the tube greenish yellow, and the limb paler than *fulgidum*. That which is here represented, had the germen tinged with red, the tube marked like that of *fulgidum*, the limb paler than *fulgidum* v. *miniata* (*supra* 1943), but a little darker than the usual colour of *fulgidum*, and it appears to be a finer variety than Mr. GRIFFIN's plant. The name of AMARYLLIS *pulverulenta* was given to it above a year ago, and pretty generally adopted by those who cultivated it, and Mr. GRIFFIN's plant was so labelled. There does not appear to have been any sufficient cause for altering the name to *acuminata*; on close comparison of its flowers with those of *fulgidum* blown at the same time, the petals are not in the least more pointed, but a little broader in the middle. It is very closely allied to *fulgidum*, but the eye distinguishes it at once by the strong bloom upon its leaves, which is impressed also on the mules produced from *Reginæ* by its pollen. It is distinguished also by the size, thickness, and bent margin of its leaves, the size of its bulb, the peduncles being less erect, the germ less declined and longer, the tube more cernuous and a little shorter (not quite an inch on the upper side), the upper lateral filaments not straddling apart, the spathes withering before the

the expansion of the flowers, which remains green and erect in *fulgidum*, and the more numerous ovules.

The name of AMARYLLIS having been given by LINNÆUS originally to Belladonna with a reason assigned, it has been thought expedient to leave the name Amaryllis to that plant and its congeners; and to detach the occidental group (to which as more numerous it had been proposed to preserve the known appellation), under the name of HIPPEASTRUM, or Knight's-star lily, following the idea which suggested the name *equestre* for one of the species. See Appendix, Prelim. treatise and article Hippeastrum. *W. H.*

*References to the figures of the dissections.*

1. The style, and stigma expanded. 2. The ripe seed. 3. The embryo and albumen taken out of the inner integument. 4. Peduncle, germen, and tube, two petals being cut off to shew the obliquity of its mouth and the insertion of the filaments. 5. Germen magnified, shewing the ovules in one cell. 6. An ovule greatly magnified.

J. Curtis. Del. Published by J. Curtis, Walworth, Newington. Wedd del. Sc

# CICER ARIETINUM. CHICHES OR CHICH-PEA.

***********************

## *Class and Order.*

### DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus, longitudine corollæ : laciniis 4 superioribus vexillo incumbentibus. *Legumen* turgidum dispermum.

## *Specific Name and Synonyms.*

CICER arietinum. *Hort. Kew. ed alt.* 4. *p.* 317. *Gaertn. sem.* 2. *p.* 328. *t.* 151. *De Cand. fl. fr.* 4. *p.* 600.

CICER *arietinum ;* pedunculis unifloris, seminibus globosis gibbis foliolis serratis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1113. *Schkuhr. handb.* 2. *p.* 368. *t.* 202.

CICER foliolis serratis. *Hort. Cliff.* 370. *Haller Hist. n.* 399. *Blackw. Herb. t.* 557. *Kniph. Cent.* 7. *n.* 11. *Zorn ic. t.* 146.

CICER *arietinum ;* foliis impari-pinnatis, foliolis serratis leguminibus dispermis. *Lamarck Encycl.* 2. *p.* 1. *Ejusd. Illustr. t.* 682.

CICER. *Rivin. tetrap. t.* 19. fig. opt. *Tragi Stirp.* 609.

CICER nigrum. *Fuchs stirp. fol. p.* 267. *Cordi Hist. p.* 169. *b.*

CICER sativum. *Bauh. pin.* 347. *Cam. Epit. p.* 204. *Ger. emac.* 1222. *Raj. Hist.* 917.—sive arietinum. *Park. theatr.* 1076. *Matth. comm. p.* 335. *f.* 1.

CICER arietinum. *Dod. pempt.* 525. *Lob. ic.* 2. *p.* 71.

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DESCR. *Stem.* herbaceous, annual, branched, hairy : *branches* flexuose. *Leaves* odd-pinnate, alternate : *leaflets* oval, serrate, villous. *Stipules* ovate, eared at the base. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered, jointed in the middle, at which part it is suddenly bent back. *Calyx* 5-cleft : *segments* ovate-acuminate, spreading. *Corolla* papilionaceous, blue-purple, said to be sometimes white : *vexillum*

*vexillum* ovate emarginate, folded inwards so as to conceal both *alæ* and *carina*, which are shorter by half. *Stamens* diadelphous $\frac{1}{9}$. *Germen* very hairy. *Style* filiform: *stigma* capitate, yellow. *Legume* villous, rhomboid, inflated. *Seeds* 2, round, gibbous, not unaptly resembling a ram's head, (especially before it is ripe, for in drying it becomes smoother) whence its trivial name. It is said to vary with black, white, and reddish brown seeds.

This plant is much cultivated in the South of Europe, Africa, and the East Indies, and is supposed to be the most nutritive of any kind of puls. In France it is used roasted as a substitute for Coffee.

It does not appear that there is more than one species of this genus, such plants as have been united with it being better referred to other genera. The English name of *Chick-pea* in both editions of the Hortus Kewensis is a corruption of *Chich-pea*.

Our drawing was made from a plant raised last summer in Mr. JENKINS's Nursery, in the Regent's Park.

N.2275.

J. Curtis Del. Pubd by S. Curtis Walworth. Nov. 1 1822. Wed dell Sc

# PARTHENIUM HYSTEROPHORUS. CUT-LEAVED PARTHENIUM.

*************************

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept.* paleaceum, planum. *Semina* obovata subnuda *Cal.* 5-phyllus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PARTHENIUM *Hysterophorus ;* foliis bipinnatifidis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 180. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 2385.
PARTHENIUM foliis composito-multifidis. *Hort. Cliff.* 242.
PARTHENIUM subhirsutum ramosum, foliis multipliciter incisis, floribus terminalibus. *Browne Jam. p.* 340.
PARTHENIASTRUM americanum ambrosiæ folio. *Nissole in Mem de l'Acadamie Paris* 1711. *p.* 322. *t.* 13. *f.* 2.
ABSINTHIUM Erysimi folio, Achoavan Alpini quodammodo accedens. *Pluk. Alm.* 3. *t.* 45. *f.* 3.
ARGYROCHÆTA bipinnatifida. *Cavan. Ic.* 4. *p.* 54. *t.* 378.
VILLANOVA bipinnatifida. *Orteg. Dec.* 4. *p.* 48. *t.* 6.

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The PARTHENIUM *Hysterophorus,* though cultivated by PHILIP MILLER in 1728, being one of the fifty plants annually delivered to the Royal Society from the Apothecaries' Garden at Chelsea, in pursuance of the will of SIR HANS SLOANE, will probably continue to be rarely met with in our gardens, being scarcely an object of request, except in the general collections of Botanical gardens; and is even in such not very easily preserved, being an annual, and not always maturing its seeds with us.

Native of Jamaica, where it goes by the name of WILD WORMWOOD, and, according to BROWNE, is observed to have much the same qualities as FEVERFEW; also of Martinique and Mexico. Flowers in July and August. Communicated by JOSEPH SABINE, Esq. from the garden of the Horticultural society.

N.2276.



Curtis Del. Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Nov 1 1820. Wells lith

# ATHANASIA ANNUA. ANNUAL ATHANASIA.

*************************

## *Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

## *Generic Character.*

*Recept.* paleaceum. *Pappus* paleaceus, brevissimus. *Cal.* imbricatus.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ATHANASIA *annua ;* corymbis simplicibus coarctatis, foliis pinnatifidis dentatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 520. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1804. *Schkuhr handb.* 3. *p.* 74. *t.* 239.

LONAS inodora. *Gaertn. sem.* 2. *p.* 396. *t.* 165. *f.* 5.

ELICHRYSUM inodorum, glabrum, Coronopi folio annuum. *Magn. Monsp. p.* 307. *Herm. Lugd. Bat. p.* 228. *t.* 227.

BELLIS polyclonos annua africana, coronopi folio, floribus nudis compactis. *Moris. Hist.* 3. *p.* 30.

SANTOLINA africana corymbifera, coronopi folio. *Tourn.* 461.

AGERATUM laciniatis foliis inodorum, Africanum. *Raj. Hist.* 364.

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For specimens of this plant we are indebted to N. S. HODSON, Esq. of Bury St. Edmunds, through whose zeal for the science of Botany, supported by several Gentlemen in the County, a Botanical garden has been established in that town, which promises to become in a few years of considerable importance, and is already respectable, particularly for the number of herbaceous plants contained in it.

ATHANASIA *annua*, though not very ornamental from its rambling growth, nor possessed of any sweet scent, has the property of lasting long in flower in so remarkable a degree, that RAY thought it merited its name of AGERATUM, signifying

signifying in Greek that which is not subject to grow old, better than any other plant with which he was acquainted; the same flowers which expanded in the beginning of July, being still in full vigour at the time he wrote, on the 20th of October.

This quality, as it also lives well in water, renders it rather desirable for mixing with other flowers in vases for adorning rooms, a purpose to which its golden yellow heads, growing on long footstalks, seem well adapted.

Native of Barbary. Cultivated before 1686 by Mr. John Ray, from seeds given him by Sir Hans Sloane. A tolerably hardy annual; but unless brought forward early by a warm situation or artificial heat, will in most seasons fail of producing ripe seeds.

N.2277.

Published 1 June 1804 by Curtis's Botanical Magazine, Sloane Square, Chelsea.

# LOBELIA DECUMBENS. DECUMBENT LOBELIA.

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## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Calyx* 4-fidus. *Cor.* petala irregularis. *Antheræ* cohærentes. *Caps.* infera 2— s. 3-locularis.

## *Specific Character.*

LOBELIA *decumbens;* caulibus decumbentibus, foliis obovatis dentatis pedunculis axillaribus solitariis bractea lineari-lanceolata integerrima brovioribus.

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DESCR. *Root* perennial, creeping. *Radical leaves* on young plants petioled, round-obovate, subcrenate, dentate; *cauline leaves* similar, but longer, more deeply notched, and subsessile; the floral leaves or *bractes* are linear-lanceolate, obtuse, quite entire, decurrent, making the stem at this part angular, though elsewhere these are rounded. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, shorter than the floral leaf. *Flowers* blue, smaller than *in bicolor* (No. 525) the two small laciniæ of the upper lip distant and incurved. *Germen* bilocular. *Calycine teeth* short, subulate, spreading. The whole plant is smooth.

We were favoured with a pot of this plant in flower in August last, from our kind contributor N. S. HODSON, Esq. of Bury St. Edmunds, under the name of *bellidifolia*, by which it is generally known in the gardens; but LOBELIA *bellidifolia* has upright hairy stems, and flowers in a terminal panicle on long peduncles.

We cannot satisfy ourselves that our plant belongs to any described species. It may possibly be the *anceps* of THUNBERG; but cannot well be that of LINNÆUS, which, as appears from an archetype specimen preserved in the Banksian Herbarium, was taken up from a plant collected in

in Ceylon by Konig, and is both erect and annual. We are informed by Mr. Anderson that our plant is certainly a native of the Cape of Good Hope. Otherwise we should have entertained some doubt whether it might not be a variety of the *alata* of Labillardiere and Brown, which is stated by the latter to be a very polymorphus species.

An herbaceous perennial, easily propagated by its creeping roots. Requires to be protected from frost by a greenhouse or pit.

W.Hobart Del. Pub.by S.Curtis. Walworth. Nov. 2. 1822. Waddell Sc.

# HIPPEASTRUM STYLOSUM. LONG-STYLED KNIGHT'S-STAR LILY.

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## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character. Vide supra No. 2273.*

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HIPPEASTRUM *stylosum*, foliis suberectis nitidis basi purpurascente, scapo subtripedali, tubo brevi viridescente cernuo, fauce fimbriatâ, limbo reflexè-infundibuliformi, colore inter fulvum et carneum, laciniis exteris latioribus, filamentis plùs semunciâ, stylo plùs unciâ limbo longioribus, stigmate breviter et rotundatè trilobato.
HIPPEASTRUM equestre *var.* glabrifolia. *Nobis in appendice.*
HIPPEASTRUM stylosum. *Ib. in postscripto.* W. H.

---

DESCR. *Bulb* a little flattened like that of *equestre*. *Leaves* like *equestre*, but more glossy, and purple at their base. *Tube* and *limb* in form and posture much like *Reginæ*, but considerably smaller. *Beard* like that of *Reginæ*, in greenish white tufts between the base of the petals. *Star* green, very short, not spread into broad rays as in *equestre*, or prolonged into white stripes as in *Reginæ*. *Limb* pale fulvous pink, veined and speckled with a deeper colour. *Anthers* straw-coloured, striped with red. *Pollen* bright yellow. *Filaments* five-eights, *Style* an inch and a quarter longer than the corolla. *Stigma* consisting of three short round lobes.

Bulbs of this unrecorded species were received last year by Lord Carnarvon from Maranham in Brazil, and since by Mr. BROOKES, from Cayenne, and by Mr. LEE, from Brazil. It was at first marked in the appendix as a variety of *equestre*, which it resembles in the bulb and in the form and posture of its leaves. It is distinguished from that

species

species by the different form and posture of the tube and limb, the absence of the broad-rayed star, and the style being an inch and a quarter longer, instead of an inch and a quarter, or at least an inch shorter than the corolla, as well as the length of the filaments. It differs from *Reginæ* in bulb, leaf, star, and the length of the style and filaments, as well as the colour of the petals, which is not exactly like that of any known species. Mr. LEE was struck with the resemblance of the flower to Hemerocallis *fulva*, but the colour inclines more to flesh colour, and the great length of the filaments and style appear to furnish the best distinguishing feature. A name founded on its resemblance to Hemerocallis would have been inconveniently long. This species, though very inferior to *equestre* in beauty, appears to thrive more freely. *W. H.*

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## *CORRIGENDUM.*

**Pag. 2272. lin. 1. et 10. pro MICROCANTHA lege MACROCANTHA.**

N.2279.

# Calla aromatica. Aromatic Calla.

*************************

## *Class and Order.*

Monœcia Monandria. *Schreber.*

Heptandria Monogynia. *Willd.*

## *Generic Character.*

*Spatha* plana. *Spadix* tectus flosculis. *Cal.* 0. *Cor.* 0. *Bacca* polysperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Calla *aromatica;* caulescens, subsagittato-cordatis acuminatis: lobis rotundatis divaricatis, spatha cymbæformi spadicem basi femineum suboccultante.
Calla aromatica. *Roxb. Fl. Ind. orient.* nondum edita.
Calla occulta. *Lodd. Cab.* 12. vix Loureiri.
Dracunculus amboinicus. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. *p.* 322. *t.* 111. *f.* 2?

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Our drawing was taken in July 1813, from a plant that flowered at that time in Sir Abraham Hume's stove at Wormleybury; Messrs. Loddiges and Sons also raised it about the same time from seeds, sent by Dr. Roxburgh under the name of Calla *aromatica;* but finding very little scent in the flowers, and conceiving it to answer to Loureiro's description of Calla *occulta* they adopted that name. But as it does not altogether accord with the characters given in the Flora cochinchinensis, and it is likely to be published under the name of *aromatica* in Roxburgh's Flora, we prefer the latter appellation.

About two thirds of the spadix were occupied by the stamens, and one third at the base with the pistils. Dr. Roxburgh states that these pistils are mixed with abortive stamens; of which we could observe none in our specimen, if

if they had existed they must have been deciduous, and perhaps more analogous to the cirrhi of ARUM than to real stamens. The fertile anthers are quite sessile; these only come in sight in our figure, the pistils being entirely concealed by the spathe. In the position of the different organs this plant agrees with CALLA *æthiopica*, but not with the European species *palustris*.

Dr. ROXBURGH observes that it is indigenous in Chittagong, where the medicinal virtues of its root are held in high estimation by the natives. According to this author, when cut, the plant diffuses a pleasant aromatic scent, something like that of the scitamineous tribe. In the Calcutta garden it blossoms nearly the whole year. With us its time of flowering seems uncertain, Messrs. LODDIDGES fix December as its season, and we were favoured by them with a specimen of the flower in the present month, November; at Sir ABRAHAM HUME'S, as we have observed above, it flowered in July.

N 2280.



Newman Del. Rob. Jay. S. Gantlet. Walworth. Dickinson Weddell

# Lilium carolinianum. Carolina Martagon Lily.

************************

*Class and Order.*

Hexandria Monogynia.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-petala, campanulata: linea longitudinali nectarifera. *Caps.* valvulis pilo cancellato connexis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Lilium *carolinianum;* caule subunifloro, foliis verticillatis sparsisque carnosis recurvis, petalis revolutis apice compressis.

Lilium *carolinianum;* glaberrimum, foliis enerviis plerumque verticillatis, late subcuneato-lanceolatis sive obovalibus, ramis floriferis crassis ternato-terminalibus (rarius binis aut unico) calycibus valde reflexis maculosis. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 197. *Bot. Reg.* 580.

Lilium *carolinianum*; foliis plerumque verticillatis cuneato-lanceolatis s. obovalibus enervibus glaberrimis, ramis floriferis crassis ternato-terminalibus, floribus reflexis, corollis revolutis. *Pursh. Flor. Am. Sept.* 1. *p.* 229.

Lilium carolinianum. *Nuttall. Gen.* 1. *p.* 222. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 359. non Lamarckii.

Lilium *Martagon;* foliis plerumque verticillatis quaternis, caule pedali, floribus plerumque solitariis reflexis, corollis revolutis. *Walter Fl. Carol. p.* 123.

Lilium Michauxii. *Poiret. Suppl. Encycl.* 3. *p.* 457.

Lilium autumnale. *Lodd. Cab.* 335.

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Descr. *Stem* about a foot high, simple, upright, spotted. *Leaves* some in whorls and some scattered, fleshy, rigid, ovate-lanceolate, recurved, undulate, obscurely three-nerved. *Peduncle* in the one flowered specimens, and we have seen no

no other, continuous with the stem and the same size till it approaches the flower, when it is much thickened and bent. *Flower* nodding; *petals* revolute, on the inside yellow spotted with black, deep orange toward the points, which are always pressed inwards as if squeezed betwixt the thumb and finger: on the outside green, tinged with yellow; the nerve deeply channelled. *Filaments* green, acute: *anthers* versatile, oblong-oval, purplish brown: *pollen* red-orange. *Style* longer than stamens, purple, streaked at the upper part: *stigma* very large, three-lobed, brown-purple.

Authors seem to have been very doubtful whether this species was distinct from LILIUM *superbum*, and it is not improbable that dwarf few-flowered specimens of the latter, have been confounded with this. Mr. NUTTALL, a real observer, never himself saw it more than one-flowered; but says that he has been well assured that in cultivation it produces many flowers on the stem in proliferous stages, and that it then apparently becomes LILIUM *superbum*. We are quite of opinion that when this has been the case, a single flowered variety of the latter species has been mistaken for this. Our plant has not in our gardens shewn a disposition to assume the habit of *superbum* in any respect.

Native of Carolina and Florida. Flowers in September and October, and according to M. LODDIDGES should have the protection of a frame in winter, at which time the stem dies down. The proper soil they state to be loam and peat. Communicated by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME and MILNE, who inform us, that they bought it of Messrs FRASER, by whom it was probably first introduced into this country.

N. 2281.

# VIBURNUM NUDUM. OVAL-LEAVED VIBURNUM.

***********************

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus, superus. *Cor.* 5-fida. *Bacca* 1-sperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

VIBURNUM *nudum ;* foliis oblongo-ovalibus subintegerrimis margine revolutis in petiolum decurrentibus, cymis ebracteatis.

VIBURNUM *nudum ;* foliis ovalibus subrugosis margine revolutis obsolete crenulatis. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 1. *p.* 370. *ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 167. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1487. *Pers. Syn.* 1. *p.* 326.

VIBURNUM *nudum ;* foliis integerrimis lanceolato-ovatis. *Sp. Pl.* 383. *Mill. ic.* 2. *p.* 183. *t.* 274.

VIBURNUM *nudum ;* glaberrimum, foliis ovalibus vel ovali-lanceolatis, margine revoluto-integris ; cymis ebracteatis pedunculatis. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 178.

TINUS foliis ovatis in petiolos terminatis integerrimis. *Gron. Fl. virg. ed.* 1. *p.* 33. *ed.* 2. *p.* 46. (Viburnum.)

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This species very much resembles VIBURNUM *Tinus*, but is a taller growing shrub ; the leaves are rolled back at the margin, and sometimes obsoletely crenate ; they are also decurrent on the footstalk. The flowering cymes are altogether without bractes, which in *Tinus* are furnished at the base with very small subulate ones ; generally equalling in number the first branches, and forming an involucrum, but so small that it is hardly conspicuous in dried specimens. In the species Plantarum of LINNÆUS, VIBURNUM *Tinus* and *nudum* follow in succession, and the above observation is subjoined to the latter in reference to the *preceding* species ; but in WILLDENOW's edition it is negligently applied to *scandens*, that species, from the arrangement there made, becoming the preceding one.

Native of Virginia and Carolina, hardy. Flowers in the summer months. Propagated by cuttings. Communicated by JOHN WALKER, Esq. of Arno's Grove.

N. 2282.



Published by J. Curtis, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

# ARUM TENUIFOLIUM. SCORZONERA-LEAVED ARUM.

*************************

## *Class and Order.*

MONŒCIA MONANDRIA. *Schreber.*

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA. *Willd.*

## *Generic Character.*

*Spatha* monophylla, cucullata. *Spadix* supra nudus, inferne femineus, medio stamineus.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ARUM *tenuifolium;* acaule, foliis angusto-lanceolatis, spatha subrecurva, spadice longo verniformi acuto declinato. *Lamarck Encycl.* 3. *p.* 10. *n.* 10. *Bot. Reg.* 512.

ARUM *tenuifolium;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis, spadice subulato spatha lanceolata longiore. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 486. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 309.

ARUM *tenuifolium;* acaule, foliis lanceolatis, spadice setaceo declinato. *Sp. Pl.* 1370. Excluso ubique synonymo Gronovii.

ARISARUM angustifolium. *Bauh. Pin.* 196. *Clus. Hist.* 2. *p.* 74.—*Hisp. p.* 304. *f.* 305. *Lob. Advers.* 261. *Lob. ic.* 599. *Dod. Pempt.* 332.

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This very curious species of ARUM blossoms in June and July, but the leaves do not appear till after the flowers decay. The *spathe* in our plant was very much lengthened at the point; was at first moderately, but afterwards very much, recurved and spirally twisted, extending ten inches in length; externally green, striate; internally of a dark sordid purple colour, curiously chequered; margin undulated. The *spadix* at first more inclined to blood-colour, but finally of the same sordid purple, protruded from the spathe to the extent of fifteen inches, tapering towards the point, and aptly enough compared to a worm. The

length

length of this part obliged the draughtsman to curl it upwards to make it come within the plate. The base of the spadix contained the female flowers; above which were white sterile filaments or cirrhi; above these the sessile, bilabiate, anthers with yellow pollen; and above these again more cirrhi; all concealed within the spathe. Soon after the flower decayed the leaves appeared.

In Clusius's time this plant was cultivated in the Dutch gardens, and Lobel says in the English also; but the latter author never saw it in blossom.

The plant from which our drawing was taken, was communicated by our kind contributor John Walker, Esq.

T.2283.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth, L.

# TRIFOLIUM CŒRULEUM. BLUE MELILOT-TREFOIL.

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## *Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Flores* subcapitati. *Legumen* vix calyce longius, non dehiscens, deciduum.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

* MELILOTI, *leguminibus nudis polyspermis, floribus racemosis.*

TRIFOLIUM *cæruleum ;* racemis ovatis, leguminibus seminudis mucronatis, caule erecto.

TRIFOLIUM *Melilotus cærulea ;* spicis oblongis, leguminibus seminudis mucronatis, caule erecto. *Sp. Pl.* 1077. *Kniph. Cent.* 5. *n.* 92. *Krock. Siles.* 2. *p.* 215.

TRIFOLIUM *cæruleum ;* racemis oblongis pedunculatis, leguminibus ventricosis seminudis dispermis mucronatis, caule erecto, stipulis lanceolatis membranaceis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1352. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 378.

MELILOTUS *cærulea ;* racemis ovatis spiciformibus, leguminibus mucronatis, caule erecto. *Lam. Encycl.* 4. *p.* 62.

MELILOTUS major odorata violacea. *Moris. Hist.* 2. *p.* 162. *s.* 2. *t.* 16. *f.* 10.

MELILOTUS cærulea. *Riv. tetr.* 9.

TRIFOLIUM odoratum alterum sive Lotus sativa. *Dod. Pempt.* 571.

TRIFOLIUM odoratum. *Fuchs. Hist. t.* 815. *Park. Theatr.* 716. ; *Ger. emac.* 1195.

LOTUS hortensis odora. *Bauh. Pin.* 331. *Lob. ic.* 2. *p.* 41. *f.* 1.

LOTUS sylvestris. *Cam. Epit.* 894.

LOTUS urbana. *Blackw. Herb.* 284.

Descr. *Root* annual. *Stem* erect, grooved, smooth. *Stipules* 2, subulate-lanceolate, sometimes semisagittate, and one of them frequently bifid at the point. *Petioles* channelled, shorter than the leaf. *Leaflets* elliptical, serrate, with mucronate serratures; slightly villous underneath and ribbed with parallel veins; terminal one on a longer pedicle. *Peduncles* axillary, erect, twice the length of the leaf. *Flowers* pale blue in round-ovate heads. *Calycine* segments subulate, the two upper ones shorter than the rest. *Vexillum* oblong, emarginate, folded so as to inclose the *alæ* and monopetalous *carina*. *Legume* smooth, gibbous, somewhat inflated, longer than the tube of the calyx, generally two-seeded, mucronate by the persistent lengthened style.

The whole of this plant, but more especially the flowering heads and seeds, possess a powerful scent of Fœnugreek; an odour grateful to many, but to some persons extremely disagreeable. It was formerly cultivated in gardens in most parts of Europe for the sake of its scent, and was frequently laid in wardrobes to drive away moths. Caspar Bauhin in his Pinax, mentions the use of this plant made by the Swiss to flavour the "Schabzugar cheese;" a subject upon which we received from our friend Mr. John Walker the following observations, together with the specimen from which our drawing was made. "The cultivation of the Trifolium *cæruleum* is, I believe, limited to the canton of Glaris for the purpose of flavouring the Schabzigher cheese, a word differently written even by Germans themselves, from the various opinions regarding its etymology. Those who write it Schapzieger derive it from Schaf, a sheep, and Ziege, a goat, stating at the same time that the cheese is made with sheep and goat's milk in equal quantities. This notion is however erroneous, as the cheese is made altogether from skimmed cows milk. A poor cheese, thus made, in the patois of the country is called Zigher, and that word combined with the verb Schaben to grate or scrape, affords a very satisfactory derivation, and proves that Schabzigher is the correct orthography. The clover is cut just before flowering; the leaves only are used, which are dried, pulverized, sifted, and mixed with the cheese, which is afterwards pressed into wooden moulds. It is principally exported to Russia and Holland."

A hardy annual. Native of Germany. Cultivated by Dr. Wm. Turner before 1562. Flowers in August and September.

N.2284

# Glycine phaseoloides. Lesser Red-bead Glycine.

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*Class and Order.*

Diadelphia Decandria.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-labiatus. *Corollæ* carina apice vexillum reflectens.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Glycine *phaseoloides ;* frutescens, foliis ternatis villosis, racemis axillaribus, leguminibus tomentosis compressis medio coarctatis dispermis.

Glycine *phaseoloides ;* foliis ternatis subtus villosis racemis terminalibus. *Swartz Prodr. p.* 105.—*Flor. Ind. Occ.* 1248. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p.* 1060.

Glycine sylvestre scandens, foliis pinnato-ternatis, floribus spicatis, siliquis bispermibus medio coarctatis. *Brown Jam.* 298, 2.

Phaseolus florum spica pyramidata, semine coccineo nigra macula notato. *Plum. Cat.* 12 ?

Dolichos *pyramidalis ;* volubilis, racemis pyramidalibus longissimis, leguminibus brevibus dispermis subquinquagenis, seminibus subrotundis. *Lam. Encycl.* 2. *p.* 296 ?

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Descr. *Stem* twining, villous. *Leaves* ternate, clothed with a soft pubescence on both sides. *Leaflets* ovate-acuminate, somewhat rhomb-shaped ; the terminal one on a longer footstalk than the lateral. *Stipules* lanceolate, falling off before the flowers appear. *Racemes* of flowers from two to five inches long. *Calyx* bilabiate, purplish brown, persistent : *upper-lip* emarginate : *lower-lip* three toothed : teeth acute, the middle one the longest. *Corolla* papilionaceous : *vexillum* oval, brown-purple, streaked with yellow on the inside and green at the base : *alæ* very narrow, curved, green : *carina* the size of the vexillum, green, monopetalous.

monopetalous. *Stamens* diadelphous $\frac{5}{9}$. *Germen* linear: *Style* filiform, the length of the stamens. *Legumen* oblong-oval, obliquely mucronate, compressed, contracted in the middle, villous, net-veined, two seeded. *Seeds* nearly round, bright scarlet, with a black spot extending over nearly half the seed; *Hilum* large and open.

It is probable that PLUMIER's plant the DOLICHOS *pyramidalis* of LAMARCK is not the same species with the present subject, being described as having racemes of flowers a foot and half in length; SWARTZ describes them as four or five inches long, in other respects his description coincides nearly with our own. M. POIRET considers the second figure of the genus ABRUS in LAMARCK's illustrations as belonging to GLYCINE *phaseoloides*; and there is little doubt but that it must at least be a congener of it.

For this very rare climbing shrub, native of the West Indies, not mentioned in any of our catalogues of plants cultivated in this country, we are indebted to JOHN WALKER, Esq. of Arno's Grove, Southgate, who thinks he received it, when a seedling, from the Hon. and Rev. WM. HERBERT. Requires to be kept in the stove. Flowers in June and July.

N.2285.

# RHODODENDRON PUNCTATUM. (α.) CAROLINA DOTTED-LEAVED RHODODENDRON.

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## *Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* sub-infundibuliformis. *Stamina* declinata. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RHODODENDRON *punctatum ;* foliis oblongis glabris subtus resinoso-punctatis, umbellis terminalibus, corollis infundibuliformibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 607. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 51. *Bot. Repos.* 36. *Venten. Cels.* 15.

RHODODENDRON *minus ;* foliis ovali-lanceolatis utrinque sensim acutis subtus ferrugineo-punctatis ; floribus brevissime pedicellatis infundibulo-campanulatis, capsulis elongatis. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 258. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 478.

RHODODENDRON *punctatum ;* foliis ovali-lanceolatis glabris subtus resinoso-punctatis, umbellis terminalibus, corollis infundibuliformibus, capsulis elongatis. *Elliott Flor. Carol.* 1. *p.* 434.

RHODODENDRON *punctatum ;* foliis ovali-lanceolatis utrinque acutis glabris subtus ferrugineis resinoso-punctatis, umbellis terminalibus, pedicellis brevibus, dentibus calycis brevissimis, corollis infundibuliformibus: laciniis ovatis subundulatis, capsulis elongatis. *Pursh Flor. Am. Sept.* 1. *p.* 298.

RHODODENDRON punctatum ; foliis glabris subtus punctatis, viminibus laxis, corollis crispis violaceo-purpureis. *Bot. Repos.* 36.

RHODODENDRON punctatum. β. *Bot. Reg.* 37.

Rhododendrum *punctatum* was first described by Michaux under the name of *minus;* an appellation applicable enough if only compared with *maximum,* but not at all so in reference to the whole genus.

It seems to vary considerably in the form and colour of its flowers. Andrews's figure, in the Botanist's Repository, represents the flower as smaller and much deeper coloured; in the variety β. of the Botanical Register the flower is much larger, but is free from all spotting; in our plant the flower in size was intermediate between the two, and two or three of the laciniæ in each were spotted with yellow, not green, dots.

Native of Carolina and Georgia. Flowers in June and July. Introduced in 1786 by Mr. John Fraser. Is considered as a hardy shrub, but its blossoming cannot be secured without prctection in the early part of the spring; our late frosts frequently destroying the buds before they open. Thrives best in sandy peat. Communicated by John Walker, Esq.

N.2286.

A. Edwards. Del. Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Dec. 1 1822. Weddell Sc.

# ASTER FRUTICULOSUS. SHRUBBY STAR-WORT.

************************

## *Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* simplex, *Corollæ radii* plures 10. *Calycis* imbricati squamæ inferiores patulæ.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ASTER *fruticulosus;* fruticosus, pedunculis sub-solitariis unifloris foliis linearibus fasciculatis bis terve longioribus.

ASTER *fruticulosus;* fruticosus, foliis linearibus obtusiusculis glabris punctatis, pedunculis unifloris elongatis, calycibus imbricatis discum æquantibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 2018. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 49. *Jacq. Fragm. p.* 9. *t.* 9. *f.* 4.

ASTER *fruticulosus;* fruticosus, foliis linearibus punctatis, pedunculis unifloris nudis. *Syst. Nat.* 3. *p.* 552.

ASTER *fruticosus;* foliis linearibus punctatis glabris, calycibus imbricatis, caule fruticoso. *Sp. Pl.* 1225. *Thunb. Prodr.* 159.

ASTER africanus frutescens, foliis angustis et plerumque congestis. *Commel. Hort.* 2. *p.* 53. *t.* 27.

ASTER maritimus, fruticosus, hyssopi foliis confertis, flore albo. *Pluk. Mant.* 29. *t.* 340. *f.* 19.

ASTER *hyssopifolius;* fruticosus, foliis sparsis linearibus pubescentibus, pedunculis subaggregatis terminalibus, ramis adscendentibus tomentosis. *Berg. Cap.* 287?

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It appears to us that the plant which has usually been known in our Nurseries under the name of ASTER *fruticulosus* is the *angustifolius* of JACQUIN, having scattered, not aggregate, leaves; but JACQUIN's, COMMELIN's, and perhaps PLUKENET's figures above referred to, seem to belong to the species

species we now give a faithful representation of from the pencil of the late Mr. SYDENHAM EDWARDS.

The plant was communicated, together with several other rare plants, by Mr. WILLIAM PRINGLE, Nurseryman, formerly of Sydenham, but now of the King's Road, Chelsea. Flowers in May and June. Propagated by cuttings. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires the protection of a greenhouse in the winter.

## *CORRIGENDA.*

No. 2272. lin. 1 et 9 *pro* MICROCANTHA *lege* MICRACANTHA.
——— pag. 2, lin. 4, *pro* KITCHIN *lege* HITCHIN.
No. 2278. pag. 2, lin. ult. *pro* MACROCANTHA *lege* MICRACANTHA ; vel dele totum CORRIGENDUM.

Pub.by S.Hamilton, Weybridge, Surrey, 1822

# CNICUS AFER. BARBARY CNICUS, OR TWIN-THORNED THISTLE.

***************

## *Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* imbricatus, ventricosus; squamis spinosis. *Pappus* plumosus. *Recept.* villosum.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CNICUS *afer;* foliis sessilibus lanceolatis subtus tomentosis subrepandis: lobis emarginatis bispinosis, floribus pedunculatis subcorymbosis, calycinis squamis lanceolatis spinosis patentissimis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p.* 1682. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 4. p.* 483.

CARDUUS *afer;* foliis sessilibus lanceolatis pinnatifidis, lobis distantibus gemellis in longam spinam terminatis singulis. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb. 2. p.* 80. *t.* 145.

CARDUUS *Diacantha;* foliis sessilibus lanceolatis subtus tomentosis, spinis binatis, floribus corymbosis. *Labill. Ic. Pl. Syr. Dec. 2. p. 7. t. 3. Poirét. Encycl. suppl. 2. p.* 199.

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This is perhaps the handsomest species of all the Thistle tribe, and is really worthy to be admitted into the flower-garden.

We see no reason to believe that the CARDUUS *Diacantha* of *Labillardiere* and *afer* of JACQUIN, are distinct species, or even worthy to be recorded as separate varieties; the first name has therefore the right of priority; but JACQUIN's name of *afer* having been preferred by WILLDENOW and the authors of the Hortus Kewensis may now be considered as best established, on which account we have adopted it.

The

The large size and spreading of the persistent, coloured upper squamæ of the calyx may be considered as making a near approach to the genus CARLINA. The receptacle is thickly covered with white soft hairs, amongst which the obovate seeds crowned with a feathery pappus are imbedded.

A hardy annual or biennial. Native of Barbary. Introduced by Mons. THOUIN in 1800. Communicated by Mr. JOSEPH KNIGHT of the Exotic Nursery, King's Road.

N.2288.

Hortic. Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth. Jan. 1 1822. Weddell Sc.

# Dianthus Pseudarmeria. Long-scaled Pink.

***********************

*Class and Order.*

Decandria Digynia.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* cylindricus, 1-phyllus, basi squamis 4. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Caps.* cylindrica, 1-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Dianthus *Pseudarmeria;* floribus aggregatis fasciculatis, squamis calycinis ovato-subulatis tubum æquantibus, foliis subulatis pubescenti-scabris strictis. *Fl. Taurico-cauc.* 1. *p.* 323. *Poir. encycl. suppl.* 4. *p.* 123.

Dianthus barbatus. *Pall. Ind. Taur. Habl. Taur. p.* 119.

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This plant appears to us to have a nearer affinity with Dianthus *barbatus,* than with *D. Armeria,* from the former of which it is chiefly distinguished by being covered in every part with a very minute pubescence, hardly visible to the naked eye, and by a narrower, stiffer foliage. It appears by the quotation of Marschall a Bieberstein to have been taken for *barbatus* by Pallas and Hablitz, and after all we should not be surprized if it should really turn out to be the origin of the Sweet William so long cultivated in our gardens.

A hardy perennial. Native of dry stony places in Tauria; where, as with us, it flowers in June and July. Communicated by Mr. Anderson from the Chelsea garden.

N. 2289.

# PERIPLOCA GRÆCA. COMMON PERIPLOCA.

**********************

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Asclepiadea. *Massæ Pollinis* granulosæ, 5. *Filam.* distincta. *Cor.* rotata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PERIPLOCA *græca;* floribus interne hirsutis terminalibus. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 75. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1248. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 309. *Jacq. Misc.* 1. *p.* 11. *t.* 1. *f.* 2. *Lam. Ill. t.* 177. *Kniph. Cent.* 2. *Schmidt Arb.* 1. *p.* 46. *t.* 46. *Lam. Encycl.* 5. *p.* 187. *Smith Flor. græca.* 1. *p.* 165. *Ic.* 249.

PERIPLOCA altera. *Dod. pempt.* 408. *f.* 2.

PERIPLOCA serpens angustiore folio. *Lob ic.* 631.

PERIPLOCA repens angustifolia. *Ger. emac.* 902. *f.* 1. quoad figuram.

APOCYNUM folio oblongo. *Bauh. Pin.* 303.

APOCYNUM 2, angustifolium. *Clus. Hist.* 1. *p.* 125.

APOCYNUM repens. *Cam. Epit.* 842. *Park. Theatr.* 386. *f.* 2.

APOCYNUM sive PERIPLOCA scandens folio longo, flore purpurante. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. *p.* 133. *Raj. Hist.* 2. *p.* 1087.

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PERIPLOCA *græca* is a handsome climber, which under favourable circumstances will extend its branches from thirty to forty feet; and was once in great request for covering trellis work, arbours, &c. but is now more generally planted against a pole or the trunk of a tree; in the former case when it has overtopped its support and formed a spreading head with the branches entwined together, it makes a very handsome appearance, especially when

when in blossom, for the flowers, though chiefly of a sordid purple colour, yet being margined with green, are by no means void of beauty, and are interesting to the botanist from their very curious structure. It seldom bears seed in this country, but when it does the seed-pods are long, somewhat curved, and generally united at their points.

Native of Syria and the Grecian islands; is quite hardy; will grow in any soil; and is easily propagated by layers; flowers in July and August.

N.2290.



Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Jan.y 1.1822.

# Saponaria Vaccaria. Cow Soap-wort.

********************

*Class and Order.*

Decandria Digynia.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 1-phyllus nudus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Caps.* oblonga, 1-locularis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Saponaria *Vaccaria;* calycibus pyramidatis quinquangularibus, foliis ovatis acuminatis sessilibus. *Sp. Pl.* 585. *Willd.* 2. *p.* 668. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 77. *Gærtn. Sem.* 2. *p.* 234. *t.* 130. *f.* 7. *Lam. Illustr. t.* 376. *f.* 2. *Pollich Pal. n.* 408. *Decand. Fl. franç.* 4. *p.* 737. *Hall. Hist. n.* 907.

Gypsophila *Vaccaria;* foliis ovatis amplexicaulibus glaberrimis, petalis emarginatis erosis. *Smith Prodr. Fl. Græc.* 1. *p.* 279.

Lychnis Vaccaria. *Scop. Carn.* 1. *n.* 511.

Lychnis segetum rubra, foliis Perfoliatæ. *Bauh. Pin.* 204. *Raj. Hist.* 2. *p.* 999. *Tourn. Inst.* 335.

Vaccaria. *Dod. Pempt. p.* 104. *Bauh. Hist.* 3. *part.* 2. *p.* 354. *Ger. emac.* 492.

Myagrum III. *Tabern. Kreuterbuch p.* 1253. *ed. Basil* 1664.

Isatis sylvestris Vaccaria dicta. *Lob. ic.* 352. *f.* 2.

Lychnis segetum Vaccaria rubra dicta. *Park. Theatr.* 1. *p.* 633.

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Botanists are not agreed to what genus this plant should be referred, but most of them since his time have followed *Linnæus* in referring it to Saponaria; Sir James Smith has however, in his Prodromus of the Grecian Flora, united it with Gypsophila, to which he has probably been induced by

by its angular calyx and divaricate habit. According to Gærtner the Capsule is five-celled at the base and one-celled at the upper part, a structure, which some may perhaps think sufficient to separate it from both these genera. To avoid confusion we adhere to the established name.

The name of Vaccaria has been given it, it is said, from its being a favourite food of Cows. In the Hortus Kewensis it has the English name of Perfoliate Soap-wort, which we think it right to change because another species is recorded by the name of *perfoliata* in Willdenow's Enumeratio.

There appears to be two varieties, one with smaller, the other with larger flowers, of which our figure represents the latter.

From the brilliant colour of its flowers it is an ornamental annual plant, requiring only to be sown in the spring where it is intended to remain, and to be kept clear from weeds. We do not know that any coloured figure of it has been before given; that in the Flora Græca being as yet unpublished. Native of Germany and France.

Communicated by N. S. Hodson, Esq. from the Botanic Garden, at Bury St. Edmunds.

N. 2291.

W Hanbury Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Jan. 1, 1822.

Wed. Dellard Sc.

# GASTRONEMA CLAVATUM. STRIPED-FLOWERED GASTRONEMA.

***********************

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Bulbus* subrotundus. *Folia* decidua. *Scapus* æstivus. *Germen* pedunculo rectè continuatum, trigonè ovale. *Tubus* intùs brevis parte inferiore curvatâ, arctâ, superiore ventricosâ amplâ. *Laciniæ* breves, subæquales. *Filamenta* conniventia, alternè longiora ; interiora summâ ferè, exteriora mediâ ferè parte tubi regionis ventricosæ inserta ; superiora tria prope tubi latera tortè declinata, inferiora recta apicibus conniventibus. *Antheræ* breves, incumbentes. *Stylus* declinatus, laciniæ inferiori adpressus. *Stigma* trifidum. *W. H.*

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GASTRONEMA *clavatum,* foliis linearibus, scapo 1—2-floro, corollâ albâ rubro striatâ, laciniis brevibus reflexis.
AMARYLLIS Pumilio. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 415. *ed.* 2. 2. 223. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. 50. *Ker Journ. Sc. et A.*
CYRTANTHUS uniflorus. *Bot. Reg.* 168.
AMARYLLIS clavata. *L'Heritier Sert. Angl.* 11.
GASTRONEMA clavatum. *Nobis in Appendice, p.* 30.

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DESCR. *Bulb* small, roundish. *Leaves* very narrow, erect. *Scape* reddish at bottom, bearing one or two flowers. *Germen* triangularly oval, continued from the peduncle. Lower part of the *tube* narrow, cylindrical curved, green ; upper part wide, ventricose, white, with six conspicuous red stripes. *Limb* short, with the segments reflex. *Filaments* conniving, the alternate longer ; the inner inserted near the

the top, the outer near the middle of the ventricose part of the tube; the three upper tortuously declined round the sides of the tube, the three lower straight, with their points conniving. *Anthers* short, incumbent. *Style* declined and pressed against the lower petal. *Stigma* trifid.

The seeds of this genus are probably flat and foliaceous, like those of Cyrtanthus and the other genera allied to it. The sketch was taken from a bulb imported by Mr. Burchell from the Cape, which flowered in the Spofforth collection. Specimens of this plant vary a little in the brilliancy of the stripes and the expansion of the limb; but I have never seen the germ and lower part of the tube red, as it is represented in the Botanical Register, nor the corolla so large. A bulb in Mr. Burchell's garden produced a two-flowered stem in the open border, on which account the name *clavatum* has been restored, *uniflorum* being improper and *Pumilio* having reference to the large bulbs of Amaryllis, &c. and not to the genus Gastronema. For the wide difference between Gastronema and Cyrtanthus, see the Appendix, p. 28. *W. H.*

*The outline figures represent*

1. A perpendicular section of the flower, the upper half,
2. Ditto, the lower half.

T2292.

Lowerby. Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Jan. 1. 1822.

# CRINUM MOLUCCANUM. MOLUCCA CRINUM.

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*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Bulbus* cŏlumnaris vel sphæricus. *Folia* multifaria (nisi in C. *disticho*). *Scapus* 1—60-florus, seminibus maturescentibus flaccidus. *Germen* mediâ parte crassius, triloculare, sessile vel pedunculo directè continuatum. *Tubus* trigonè cylindricus, germine directè continuatus eoque gracilior. *Laciniæ* alternæ sub-æquales, internæ plerumque latiores. *Limbus* patens vel semipatens, ante expansionem inclinatus vel nutans. *Filamenta* extra faucem tubi inserta, alterna vix profundiùs et marginibus laciniarum interiorum puncto insertionis adnata. *Stylus* gracilis, apicem versus tenuior. *Stigma* obtusum, trigonum, vel trilobatum. *Capsula* dissepimentorum destructione 1—2-locularis, sæpe difformis valvis nullis vel obsoletis, seminibus temere disrupta. Ovula in pluri-spermis vix discreta, sed massæ cuidum non separabili in medio positæ adhærentia, apicibus versùs dissepimenta tendentibus. *Semina* carnosa, integumento viridi non separabili, sæpiùs magna, diffórmia ; embryo cylindrico radiculâ temere albumen perforante. *W. H.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CRINUM *moluccanum ;* bulbo sphærico, spatha bifida erecta obtusa, floribus sessilibus, tubo limbum æquante, foliis lanceolatis apice elongatis deorsum undulatis.

CRINUM moluccanum. *Roxb. Fl. Ind. or.* inedit. *Ker in Journ. Sc. & Arts. Herbert supra n.* 2221. *p.* 6.

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DESCR. "*Bulb* nearly sphærical, the size of a goose's egg, when stripped of its dead integuments of a pale purple colour, very different from the deep crimson of CRINUM *Zeylanicum*." Leaves pale green, striate lanceolate, tapering to a point, undulated towards the base, nearly two feet long, and

an

an inch and a half wide at the base, margin a little rough. *Scape* eight inches high, flat on one side and convex on the other, reddish purple. *Spathe* membranaceous, two-leaved, erect, obtuse, striate, flesh-coloured. *Flowers* in our specimen four, sometimes six, large, shewy. *Germen* sessile, green, unequally three-cornered: *tube* striate, flesh-coloured, equal in length to the *limb*, which is funnel-shaped: the laciniæ striate, flesh-coloured in the middle, with white margins, somewhat recurved at the point. *Stamens* and *style* declined, equal, shorter than the laciniæ.

The plant from which our drawing was taken flowered early in September at the Earl of Carnarvon's, High Clere, Berks; and as we were informed by Mr. Gouen, his Lordship's Secretary, the bulb was received from Dr. Carey, of Serampore.

Mr. Herbert considers this species as very nearly allied to C. *speciosum*, respecting which and some other species of Crinum he has requested us to insert the following observations:—

"The Ceylon bulb figured in the Bot. Reg. 579, under the name of Amaryllis *insignis*, or Roxburgh's Amaryllis, is the plant mentioned Appendix p. 27, as being 'in appearance much like the Bengal Crinum Speciosum, and probably of that species.' The inflorescence, as represented, is only distinguishable from that of C. *speciosum* by the superior size of the flower and a shorter style, which however does not appear as if it had grown out to its full length. It is singular that although the Editor has mentioned four Crinums as nearly allied to it, he has taken no notice of C. *speciosum* supra 2217, from which it yet remains to be shewn that it is a distinct species. Neither the Bengal *speciosum* nor this Ceylon species or variety appear to have been known to Dr. Roxburgh, and it is certainly not his C. *latifolium*, as quoted in the Bot. Reg. There is a bulb of *latifolium* in the Spofforth collection, sent by Dr. Carey, who had it from Dr. Roxburgh, closely allied to *Zeylanicum*, having the same strong scent to the coats of the bulb, the same habit and appearance, leaves very similar but more undulated, with a rougher margin and not tipped with red. L'Heritier's description of a pedunculated C. *latifolium* is probably erroneous; because all the known species of the subdivision Ornatæ have the germen sessile. We take this opportunity of mentioning that amongst the Longifoliæ, which are all extra-tropical and pedunculated, *flaccidum* as well as *longiflorum* has the filaments knobbed. C. *longiflorum* is a hardy species." *W. H.*

N.2293.



J. Curtis Del.

Pub.by J. Curtis. Walworth Jan.1 1812.

Waddell Sc.

# CARTHAMUS CÆRULEUS. BLUE-FLOWERED CARTHAMUS.

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*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept.* paleaceo-setosum. *Cal.* ovatus, imbricatus squamis apice subovato-foliaceis. *Pappus* paleaceo-pilosus s. nullus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CARTHAMUS *cæruleus;* caule subunifloro, foliis ovato-lanceolatis spinoso-dentatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p.* 1709. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 4. p.* 492.

CARTHAMUS *cæruleus;* foliis lanceolatis spinoso-dentatis caule subunifloro. *Sp. Pl.* 1163. *Lam. Encycl.* 1. *p.* 638.

CNICUS cæruleus asperior. *Bauh. Pin.* 378.

CNICUS alter. *Clus. Hisp.* 453. *f.* 454.—*Hist. 2. p.* 152.

CNICUS flore cæruleo. *Lob. ic. 2.* 19.

CNICUS alter cæruleus. *Ger. em.* 1169. *f.* 2. *Tabern. Kreuterbuch* 1076.

CNICUS alter perennis Clusii. *Park. Theatr. p.* 260. *f.* 3.

CARDUUS erectus cæruleus Cnici facie foliis dissectioribus. *Moris. Hist. 3. p.* 159. §. 7. *t.* 34. *f.* 19. *saltem quoad figuram.*

ONOBROMA cæruleum. *Gaert. Sem. 2. p.* 380. *t.* 160. *f.* 7.

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CARTHAMUS *cæruleus* and *tingitanus* have been by some supposed to be the same species, and LINNÆUS himself has observed that they are too nearly related; he has indeed quoted MORISON's figure under his C. *tingitanus,* which is only a copy of CLUSIUS's, referred to by LINNÆUS as representing his C. *cæruleus;* and this has probably occasioned the confounding of the two species. LAMARCK, whilst he

supposes

supposes that Linnæus's *tingitanus* may be a very distinct species from *cæruleus*, has very properly added the synonym of Morison to the latter, of which he makes it a variety.

Every one of the figures referred to in our list of synonyms is either a reprint or copy of that of Clusius, and as far as our researches have gone we find no other representation of this rare plant. From Cavanille's figure and description of Carthamus *tingitanus*, it appears to us to be a distinct though nearly related species, that having pinnatifid leaves, whereas our plant has the margin of its leaves only slightly serrate.

Native of Spain, a hardy perennial. Communicated by our friend A. B. Lambert, Esq. from his collection at Boyton.

N2294.



J. Curtis. Del.

Pub. by J. Curtis, Walworth, Jan. 1 1812.

Widdall. Sc.

# SCORZONERA PURPUREA, β. GRANDIFLORA.
# LARGE PURPLE-FLOWERED VIPER'S-GRASS.

**********************

*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* plumosus, substipitatus. *Calyx* imbricatus squamis margine scariosis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SCORZONERA *purpurea;* foliis lineari-subulatis canaliculato-triquetris, caule ramoso. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 150. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 435.

SCORZONERA *purpurea;* foliis lineari-subulatis integris planis, pedunculis cylindricis. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 1113. *Lam. Encycl. Bot.* 7. *p.* 15. *Ejusdem Illustr. t.* 647. *f.* 3.

SCORZONERA *purpurea;* foliis lineari-subulatis integris canaliculato-triquetris, pedunculis cylindricis. *Jacq. Austr.* 1. *p.* 23. *t.* 35.

SCORZONERA caule ramoso tereti, foliis linearibus acuminatis, calycibus obtusiusculis. *Gmel. Sib.* 2. *p.* 7. *t.* 2.

SCORZONERA angustifolia subcærulea. *Bauh. Pin.* 275.

SCORZONERA angustifolia elatior pannonica 4. *Clus. Hist.* 2. *p.* 139. S. pannonica 5ta. *Clus. Pan. p.* 639.

SCORZONERA sylvestris, foliis angustis, flore cæruleo. *Mentz. Pugil. t.* 1. *f.* 1.

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The plant from which our drawing was made was raised at the Fulham Nursery from seeds gathered on the Carpathian Mountains by Mr. HOWE. It is a showy plant when the flowers are expanded, but appears to us to be only a variety of SCORZONERA *purpurea*, although a much stouter plant, with larger flowers, than that figured by JACQUIN in his Flora Austriaca.

A hardy perennial. Flowers in May. Cultivated by PHILIP MILLER in 1759. Communicated by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE.

N.2295.



Curtis Del. Pub. by J. Curtis. Walworth. Jan 1 1822. Weddell Sc

# LYSIMACHIA VERTICILLATA. VERTICILLATE LOOSE-STRIFE.

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*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* rotata. *Caps.* globosa, mucronata, 10-valvis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LYSIMACHIA *verticillata;* panicula composita verticillata, pedunculis multifloris simplicibusque, calycibus capsula maculata longioribus. *Fl. taur. caucas.* 1. *p.* 141. *et.* 3. *p.* 135. *Marsch. Cent.* 1. *t.* 32.

LYSIMACHIA *verticillata;* foliis verticillatis oblongo-lanceolatis petiolatis, pedunculis axillaribus uni-trifloris que, petalis ovatis acutis glanduloso-ciliatis, caule pubescente. *Willd. Enum. p.* 195.

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DESCR. *Stem* octangular, rough, branched: *branches* naked at the lower part, upwards opposite-leaved, each petiole bearing four flowers, the peduncles being inserted on the footstalk and not in the axils. The centre of the stem bears four leaves in whorls at equal distances with four flowers on each footstalk. *Leaves* elliptical, villous on both sides, minutely ciliate at the margins. *Flowers* yellow, very like those of the common Loose-strife; but the calyxes entirely without the red margin so constant in that; *stamens* not half the length of the corolla.

Distinguished from LYSIMACHIA *punctata*, by the want both of the black spots in the leaves and the orange coloured spots in the corolla; from *vulgaris*, which it more resembles in habit, by the calyx wanting the red margins, and by the flowers growing in much more regular and equidistant

equidistant whorls, supported almost constantly by four leaves or leaf-like bractes; but on the side branches these are generally in pairs.

Native of the woods of Tauria and Caucasus. Flowers in July and August. A hardy ornamental perennial. Communicated by Mr. ANDERSON from the Chelsea garden.

N.2296.

J. Curtis Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth. Feb. 1. 1822.

# TRIUMFETTA ANNUA, β. ANNUAL TRIUMFETTA.

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*Class and Order.*

DODECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 5-petala. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Capsula* hispida, in quatuor vel quinque dissiliens.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRIUMFETTA *annua;* foliis ovatis serratis, pedunculis axillaribus trifloris, fructibus hamato-aculeatis: aculeis nudis.
TRIUMFETTA *annua;* foliis ovatis indivisis rarius lobatis. *Lin. Mant. 73. Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p.* 856.
TRIUMFETTA foliis oblongo-ovatis obtusis serratis, petiolis longissimis. *Mill. ic. 2. p.* 199. *t.* 298.
TRIUMFETTA *indica;* foliis ovato-rhomboideis indivisis subtus tomentosis, fructibus axillaribus, aculeis nudis. *Lam. Encycl. 3. p.* 420?
(β.) *foliis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis.*

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The leaves of most of the species of TRIUMFETTA vary much in form; most of them that are not generally lobed, shew a disposition to become so occasionally. In our plant the leaves were considerably more elongated at the point than in MILLER's figure, but we consider it only as a mere variety of the same species.

The flowers in this species are perfect, having both calyx and corolla; it therefore belongs to BARTRAMIA of GAERTNER. The three-flowered peduncles, added to the prickles and the outer covering of the capsule being smooth, we believe, will be found the best characters to distinguish the TRIUMFETTA *annua* from the other known species.

Native of the East Indies. Flowers in August and September. Being an annual is propagated by seeds only, which however it brings to maturity in our stoves. Communicated by Mr. BLAKE from the collection of J. VERE, Esq. at Kensington Gore.

N.2297.



T. Curtis Del. Pubd by S. Curtis. Walworth. Feb. 1. 1822. Weddell Sc

# Malva Alcea. Vervain Mallow.

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*Class and Order.*

Monadelphia Polyandria.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* duplex: exterior 3-phyllus. *Caps.* plurimæ monospermæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Malva *Alcea;* caule erecto, foliis inferioribus angulatis; superioribus quinquepartitis scabriusculis, calycis exterioris foliolis oblongis obtusis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 790. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 217.

Malva *Alcea;* caule erecto, foliis multipartitis scabriusculis. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 971. *Scop. Carn.* 2. *p.* 43. *Host. Syn. Pl. Austr. p.* 384. *Poll. Pal. n.* 660. *Zorn. ic.* 219.

Malva *Alcea;* caule erecto glabro, foliis cordatis; inferioribus subrotundo-peltatis crenatis; reliquis profunde quinquepartitis. *Cav. Diss. p.* 75. *t.* 17. *f.* 2.

Malva caule erecto, foliis scabris, trilobatis: lobis lateralibus bipartitis, medio tripartito et quinquepartito. *Hall. Hist. n.* 1071.

Alcea major vulgaris. *Bauh. Pin.* 316. *Blackw. Herb. t.* 309. *fig. mala.*

Alcea vulgaris. *Dod. pempt. p.* 656. *f.* 2? *Lob. ic.* 1. 655. *f.* 2?

Alcea. *Cam. Epit.* 669. *Fuchs. Hist.* 79. *t.* 80.

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Descr. *Stems* erect, three feet high, rounded, smooth at the lower part and hairy at the upper, the hairs collected in little bundles, spreading. *Stipules* linear-lanceolate, ciliate. *Leaves* petioled, 3—5-partite: segments incised, obtuse, rugose-veined. *Peduncles* one-flowered, axillary and terminal, aggregate and solitary, somewhat hispid with fascicled hairs.

hairs. *Flowers* large, rose-coloured, sweet-scented: *petals* cuneiform, deeply emarginate or lobed; lobes crenulate on the inner sides. *External calycine* leaflets three, ovate, ciliate; *internal ones* 5-cleft: *segments* delta-shaped. *Anthers* very many, white. *Stigmas* many, purple. *Capsules* many, surrounding a conical receptacle, smooth, dilated at the base: *seeds* kidney-shaped.

Malva *Alcea* was supposed by Hudson to have been indigenous to this country; but this has probably arisen from its having been confounded with some variety of Malva *moschata*, and it is not now admitted into the British Flora.

A hardy perennial. Native of Germany and France. Flowers from July to October. Our drawing was taken from a plant raised at the Fulham Nursery, from seeds gathered in the Carpathian mountains by Mr. Howe.

N 2298



T. Thurston del.

Pubd by S. Curtis, Walworth, Feb 1st 1800.

Wells del. et sc.

# MALVA MOSCHATA. VAR. β. UNDULATA.
# UNDULATED MUSK MALLOW.

*******************

*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Calyx* duplex: exterior 3-phyllus. *Caps.* plurimæ, monospermæ.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MALVA *moschata;* foliis radicalibus reniformibus incisis; caulinis quinquepartitis pinnato-multifidis, calyce piloso. *Smith. Fl. Brit.* 2. 742. *Engl. Botany,* 754.

MALVA *moschata;* caule erecto foliis radicalibus reniformibus; caulinis quinquepartitis pinnato-multifidis, calycis exterioris foliolis linearibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 790. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 217.

MALVA moschata. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 971. *Flor. Dan.* 905. *Curtis Fl. Lond. Cavan. Diss.* 2. *p.* 76. *t.* 18. *f.* 1.

MALVA sive ALCEA montana. *Column. Ecphr.* 147.

ALCEA tenuifolia crispa. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. *p.* 1067.

(β.) *foliis atro-viridibus: laciniis undulatis.*

MALVA laciniata, β. *Lam. Encycl.* 3. *p.* 750?

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MALVA *moschata* varies so much in the form, colour, and degree of hariness of the leaves, that it is not easy to describe them. Though supposed by LAMARCK to be only a variety of MALVA *Alcea,* these plants are undoubtedly distinct species; *moschata* is of humbler growth, the leaflets of the outer calyx are linear-lanceolate, not ovate; the capsules are pubescent; the hairs of the stem and calyx are erect, simple, growing from a tubercle, frequently, but not in our specimen, of a red colour; in *Alcea* the hairs grow in fascicles and spread into rays; the musk scent is also wanting in

in the latter; the shape of the petals is also different, being much deeper divided at the apex in *alcea*, more truncate in *moschata*.

Our plant which appears to differ in nothing from MALVA *moschata*, but in the darker green colour, and more undulated or crisped appearance of the leaves, and larger stature, circumstances arising probably from cultivation. It possesses in a high degree the delicate scent of musk, which is given out by the leaves and especially by the calyxes, not by the flowers as is usually said; and is best perceived by drawing the plant through the hand.

A hardy perennial. Communicated by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE, from the Fulham Nursery.

N.2299.

# Hyssopus orientalis, β. Oriental Hyssop.

*Class and Order.*

Didynamia Gymnospermia.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* labium inferius tripartitum: lacinula intermedia subcrenata. *Stam.* recta, distantia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Hyssopus *orientalis;* verticillis subsexfloris racemosis secundis, tubo corollæ calyce longiore, foliis linearibus.

Hyssopus *orientalis;* floribus verticillatis racemosis secundis, calycis dentibus patulis inæqualibus, lacinia corollæ intermedia biloba integerrima, foliis lineari-lanceolatis. *Willd. Enum. p.* 599. *Flor. Taur. Caucas.* 3. *p.* 389.

Hyssopus *orientalis;* floribus axillaribus longe pedunculatis secundis binis ternisve, lacinia corollæ intermedia reniformi integra, foliis inferioribus lanceolatis dentatis; superioribus linearibus, omnibus punctatis carnosis, *Schultes obs. p.* 105.

Hyssopus *angustifolius;* verticillis sexfloris recemosis secundis, lacinia corollæ intermedia triloba integerrima, foliis linearibus. *Flora Taurico-Caucas.* 2. *p.* 38.

(β.) *caule foliisque glabris.*

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Hyssopus *orientalis* is very nearly allied to *officinalis*, being chiefly distinguished by its linear leaves, and longer tube of the corolla. In our plant, the deep red calyx contrasted with the blue corolla was very remarkable; but this character does not appear to be constant.

By favour of our friend Mr. Robert Brown we have had an opportunity of examining an original specimen from Mr. Adams, preserved in the Banksian Herbarium, which does

does not appear to differ from ours, except in being generally covered with a hoary pubescence, the want of which may be attributed to the effect of cultivation.

Hyssopus *angustifolius* of Marschall van Bieberstein is the same species; but having been called *orientalis* by Adams, and his name being published about the same time, and adopted by Willdenow, it has superseded the other.

Native of Tauria and Caucasus. Is more impatient of cold than the common Hyssop. Communicated by Mr. Anderson from the Chelsea Garden.

# HEDYCHIUM SPICATUM. SPIKE-FLOWERED HEDYCHIUM.

**********************

*Class and Order.*

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Anthera* duplex. *Filamentum* geniculatum extra antheram non elongatum. *Stylus* filamento duplo longior, filiformis, tenacissimus, in sulco antheræ receptus.

*Specific Character.*

HEDYCHIUM *spicatum;* spathis truncatis unifloris, laciniis corollæ externis linearibus; labello suborbiculato bilobo stylo longiore.

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DESC. *Spike* terminal, simple. *Spathe* erect, one-flowered, two-valved: outer valve truncate, green, entirely concealing the inner lesser one. *Germen* sessile, three-celled: *ovules* several, globular, shining. *Tube* of the corolla extending an inch beyond the spathe, filiform: the three external *laciniæ* equal, linear: the two internal lanceolate: *labellum* erect, suborbicular, two-lobed, with the lobes emarginate. *Anther* oblong, embracing the style: *stigma* produced beyond the anther, funnel-shaped, hairy within.

Roots of this undescribed species of HEDYCHIUM were sent by Dr. WALLICH of Calcutta, to our friend Mr. KENT of Clapton in 1820, under the name which we have adopted. One of them was planted in the open border in the front of the stove and another in the front of the greenhouse; both these stood the winter and made stronger plants than what were housed, the former produced flowers in October 1821, from which our drawing was made.

Native of Napaul, and being sufficiently hardy to bear the cold of our ordinary winters, promises to be an acquisition to our gardens, though less ornamental than some of the tenderer kinds.

N 2301.

W.Herbert. Del. Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. March. 1 1822. Weddell Sc.

# Crinum ensifolium. Sword-leaved Crinum.

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*Class and Order.*

Hexandria Monogynia.

*Generic Character.—Vide No.* 2292.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

*Sect.* 1. Patentes. *Subdiv.* nutantes.

Crinum *ensifolium;* bulbo ovato stolonifero, foliis suberectis angustis acutis, scapo purpureo, floribus patentibus 5—6, limbo albo extùs purpurascente, tubo purpureo, germine subsessili purpureo, loculis dispermis.

Crinum ensifolium. *Roxburg. Hort. Beng. Ker. Journ. Sc. et A. Nobis supra* 2231, *in specierum enumeratione et in appendice p.* 22.

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Desc. *Bulb* green, ovate, stoloniferous. *Leaves* nearly erect, narrow, acute, an inch wide, sometimes about three feet long. *Scape* purple. *Flowers* five or six, patent, fragrant. *Limb* white, near four inches long, narrow, the outer petals purplish without. *Tube* purple, four inches long. *Germ* subsessile, purple. *Cells* with two ovules. This species is a native of Pegu, and closely allied to C. *Defixum*, from which it may be however easily distinguished by the point of its leaves being less erect and more acute. It is a smaller and much more delicate plant than *Defixum*, requiring a stronger heat and less water, the lower part of the bulb being very liable to be injured by too much wet. It encreases fast by stolones, but does not flower so freely as C. *Defixum*.

Flowered at Spofforth in April 1821 as is supposed for the first time in Europe. *W. H.*

N. 2302.



Curtis Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, March 1, 1822.

Waddell. Sc.

# CANNA GLAUCA, β. RUFA. BUFF-COLOURED GLAUCOUS-LEAVED INDIAN REED.

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*Class and Order.*

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Anthera* simplex, filamenti margini adnata. *Stylus* crassus, claviformis. *Stigma* obtusum. *Caps.* 3-locularis. *Sem.* globosa numerosa.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CANNA *glauca*; foliis glaucis laciniis interioribus tribus erectis ovatis strictis, labello revoluto.

CANNA *glauca*; corollæ limbo interiore trifido: laciniis ovatis strictis, nectario trilobato fimbriato. *Roscoe in Lin. Soc. Trans.* 8. *p.* 339. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 2.

CANNA *glauca*; foliis petiolatis lanceolatis glaucis subtus enervibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 4. Excluso synonymo Dillenii.

CANNA *glauca*; foliis elliptico-lanceolatis glaucis, laciniis corollæ exterioribus erectis, labio superiore trilobato lobis tribus ovatis strictis; inferiore indiviso recurvo. *Exot. Bot. p.* 83. *t.* 102. ex anglico versum.

(β.) rufa; *Corollis rubro tinctis: labello variegato integerrimo.*

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Mr. ROBERT BROWN has very properly separated the CANNEÆ from the SCITAMINEÆ of LINNÆUS, an order retained by JUSSIEU under the name of CANNÆ. See *Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ, p.* 307.

The character of CANNA has been considered differently by different botanists. The flower is furnished with a real persistent superior *calyx* distinct from the *corolla*, which latter JUSSIEU denominates calyx, consequently according to him it has a double calyx. The *corolla* is monopetalous.

monopetalous, tubular, divided, more or less deeply, into six *laciniæ*, three *exterior* generally erect, nearly equal, acute, and, being frequently more or less green, resemble a calyx; three *interior* larger, often differing in size, form, and position; now straight, now recurved, and one sometimes nearly, or perhaps entirely obliterated; though some traces of it may mostly be detected by careful observation. Besides these six laciniæ there are three other petal-like appendages, smaller and narrower, one of which is the *style*, more rigid and fleshy than the others, but frequently equalling, sometimes exceeding, the others in length; the other two stand opposed to each other; the upper one, which bears the exhausted *anther* on its margin, is denominated *filament*, the lower one generally revolute, and often of a different colour, the *labellum;* these two form the *nectarium* of LINNÆUS, who consequently describes the anther as inserted in the margin of the nectarium without filament. But the filament and style are so changed at the time of the expansion of the flower, that their real nature cannot be understood without examining them at a much earlier stage, as explained at No. 2085.

The COROLLA of our variety of CANNA *glauca* has its limb divided into three *exterior laciniæ*, erect, lanceolate, acute; and three *interior*, ovate, nearly equal, all erect; a petal-like *filament*, bearing the effete anther at the lower part of its margin, and becoming revolute above; opposed to this the *labellum*, narrow, variegated, quite entire; *style* rigid, becoming much elongated and undulate.

It is doubtful whether our plant ought not rather to be considered as a distinct species than a variety; it differs from the *glauca* of Exotic Botany, not only in the colour of the flower, which in that is a plain yellow without intermixture, but in the upright internal laciniæ being narrower, more pointed, and sometimes a little notched; in the labellum being, in our individual at least, quite entire, not emarginate at the extremity.

Native of South America; Mr. ANDERSON has received it from the Caraccas and from St. Vincent's. The figure referred to in the Hortus Kewensis, as authority for its having been cultivated by Dr. SHERARD, belongs to CANNA *flaccida*.

Communicated last October by our friend JOHN WALKER, Esq. of Arno's Grove, Southgate, who raised it from seed several years ago.

N.2303.



Pubd by J. Curtis, Walworth, March 1, 1822

# Gentiana intermedia. Intermediate Gentian.

***********************

*Class and Order.*

Pentandria Digynia.

*Generic Character,*

*Cor.* 1-petala. *Caps.* 2-valvis, 1-locularis: Receptaculis 2, longitudinalibus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Gentiana *intermedia;* foliis obovato-oblongis trinerviis, floribus terminalibus aggregatis, calycibus foliaceis inæqualibus, corollis ventricosis quinquefidis inapertis: plicis interioribus subsimplicibus.
Gentiana ochroleuca. *Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 1. *p.* 185 ?
Gentiana Saponaria. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Amer.* 1. *p.* 176?

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Descr. Whole plant quite smooth. *Leaves* oblong-obovate, quite entire, obsoletely 3-nerved. *Flowers* in a terminal few-flowered head, and lateral on very short branches bearing from one to three flowers, but never truly verticillate. *Calyx* five-cleft: segments very unequal, foliaceous, one sometimes even longer than the corolla. *Corolla* barrel-shaped, segments acute: inner folds simple or sometimes bifid. Colour externally whitish-green, changing more or less to violet, internally streaked with violet. *Stamens* and *germen* only half the length of the corolla: *filaments* two-edged: *anthers* distinct. *Stigmas* finally spreading and revolute. Both calyx and corolla are now and then six-cleft. The taste of the leaves is bitter like most or all of the genus.

Gentiana *Saponaria, Catesbæi, ochroleuca,* and *intermedia* have a very near affinity, and yet all have some points

points of difference, perhaps sufficient to keep them specifically distinct. They all have ventricose or barrel-shaped flowers which continue closed; the internal plicæ of *Saponaria* are fimbriated, of *ochroleuca* and *intermedia* nearly or quite simple; the flowers in *Saponaria* and especially in *Catesbæi* (if these plants are really distinct) are more verticillate, in *ochroleuca* more crowded at the extremity of the stalk; in *intermedia* the flowers are altogether terminal, the lateral ones being never truly axillary, but supported on short leafy branches; the leaves in the latter are broader towards the point than in either of the others.

For this, as we believe, unrecorded species, we are indebted to Mr. Joseph Knight of the King's Road, who received the roots from North America in the spring of 1820; he supposes it to be a native of Virginia. A hardy perennial. Flowers in October.

N.2304.

J. Curtis. Del.

Published by J. Curtis, Walworth, March 1 1822.

W. Clark sc.

Easterria nitida fide Baker J. Linn Soc. xviii 194

# Alöe nitida. Polished Alöe.

********************

*Class and Order.*

Hexandria Monogynia.

*Generic Character.—Vide No.* 1352.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

Sect. *Curvifloræ.* Gasteria. Haw.

Alöe *nitida;* acaulis, foliis erecto-patulis multifariis subtriquetris mucronatis albido-maculatis nitidissimis, scapo simplici, bracteis assurgentibus.

Alöe *nitida;* foliis erecto-patulis, latis, multifariis, supra excavatis, subtus alte carinatis, apice acutis; atroviridibus, obsolete albido-maculatis, glaberrimis, nitidis; marginibus cartilagineis integerrimis. *Prince de Salm Dyck Catal. raisonée. n. 33.*

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Desc. *Leaves* about nine, between erect and spreading, surrounding the root in all directions, fleshy, unequally three-sided, lower side unequally convex, upper concave, a third narrower and flat, dotted with small, linear, frequently confluent spots: angles cartilagineous, slightly tubercular, sharp-pointed with a subpungent mucro; when old they shine like polished marble. *Scape* erect, a foot and half in length, compressed towards the base, rounded at the upper part. *Flowers* curved, swelled at the base, contracted upwards very like those of *carinata*, (No. 1331) and Lingua (1322). Indeed the whole section of *Curvifloræ*, which form the genus Gasteria of Haworth's supplement, hardly afford any distinguishing characters in either he form or colour of the corolla. The flowers are sweet-scented something like the Hyacinth. The taste of the leaves is mild without acrimony or bitterness.

The

The specimen from which our drawing was taken was sent us in March last, by Mr. Thomas Hitchin of Norwich, who received it from the Prince of Salm Dyck, with whom it had not blossomed at the time of the publication of his Catalogue. It was raised from Cape seeds at Utrecht and communicated to the Prince by M. Van Marum.

N.2305.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth. March 1. 1822.

Weddell S.

# ACHANIA MALVAVISCUS. SCARLET ACHANIA.

***********************

## *Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* duplex: exterior polyphyllus. *Cor.* convoluto-clausa. *Stigmata* 10. *Bacca* 5-locularis, 5-sperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ACHANIA *Malvaviscus;* foliis scabriusculis, acuminatis, foliolis calycis externis erectis. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 3. p.* 839. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 4. p.* 233.

HIBISCUS *Malvaviscus;* foliis cordatis crenatis, angulis lateribus extimis parvis, caule arboreo. *Sp. Pl.* 978. *Kniph. Cent.* 1. *n.* 31. *Swartz. Fl. Ind. occid. p.* 1222.

HIBISCUS frutescens, foliis angulatis cordatis acuminatis, petalis ab uno latere auritis. *Brown Jam. p.* 284.

MALVAVISCUS arborescens flore miniato clauso. *Dill. Elth.* 210. *t.* 170. *f.* 208.

MALVAVISCUS arborea. *Cav. Diss. 3. p.* 131. *t.* 48. *f.* 1. *Lam. Encycl. 4. p.* 1.

MALVA arborea, folio oblongo acuminato glabro dentato. *Sloane Hist.* 1. *p.* 216. *t.* 136. *f.* 1.

ALCEA indica arborea, folio molli flore amplo eleganter coccineo. *Pluk. Alm. p.* 14. *t.* 257. *f.* 1. quoad figuram.

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DESCR. A tall *shrub* with alternate, three-lobed, acuminate *leaves*, serrate, roughish: petioles recurved. *Peduncles* axillary, solitary, one-flowered. External *calyx* of several leaflets linear, erect; internal of one leaflet with a five-cleft border. *Corolla* of five *petals*, obovate, convolute, never fully expanding. Column of *stamens* and *styles* twisted, twice the length of the corolla; *anthers* pendulous, scattered along the column; *stigmas* recurved.

Native

Native of Jamaica. With us an inhabitant of the stove, where its handsome foliage and bright scarlet flowers produced most part of the year, render it very ornamental. Cultivated in 1714, by the Duchess of Beaufort. Communicated by Mr. Blake from the collection of James Vere, Esq.

P. Sc. by S. Curtis. Walworth. March 1.1822

Weddell. Sc.

# Cactus speciosissimus. Crimson-flowered Torch-Thistle.

***********************

## *Class and Order.*

Icosandria Monogynia.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 1-phyllus, superus, imbricatus. *Cor.* multiplex. *Bacca* 1-locularis, polysperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

*Sect.* III. Cerei, *stantes per se.*

Cactus *speciosissimus;* caule erecto 3—4-gono: angulis dentatis, flore campanulato patente, genitalibus declinatis, stigmatibus decem geminatis. *Desfontaines in Mem du Mus. d'hist. nat.* 3. *p.* 190. *t.* 9. *Bot. Reg.* 486.

Cactus *speciosus;* erectus, leviter quadrangularis, angulis dentatis. *Willd. Enum. suppl. p.* 31.

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The late Professor Willdenow, in a supplement to his Enumeration of the plants of the Berlin garden, has divided the genus Cactus into eight sections, viz. Echinocacti, Hedgehog or Mammilary Thistles. 2. Melocacti, Melon Thistles. 3. Cerei, Torch Thistles. 4. Cerei repentes, Creeping Cereuses. 5. Rhipsalides, Pendulous Cereuses. 6. Opuntiæ, Indian-Figs. 7. Phyllanthi, Spleenwort-like Indian-Figs. 8. Pereskiæ, Barbadoes-Gooseberry. These sections have by some botanists been separated into nearly as many genera; Mr. Haworth makes seven distinct genera, retaining the name of Cactus for the second of the above sections only, and uniting the third and fourth under that

of

of Cereus. To the first section he gives the name of Mammilaria, and to the seventh that of Epiphyllum, Phyllanthus being already occupied. His other genera all retain the names given to the different sections.

Cactus *speciosissimus*, belongs to the third section. This plant having been already published under this name in the Memoires of the museum of Natural History and in the Botanical Register, we adopt it to prevent confusion, though that of *speciosus* has the right of priority. The *speciosus* of M. Bonpland was first described and accurately characterized by M. De Candolle under the name of *phyllanthoides*, (vide supra n. 2092.)

Native of South America. Requires to be kept in the dry stove and treated as other tender succulents.

Introduced from Paris by the Count De Vandes, in whose collection at Bayeswater, the plant from which our drawing was taken flowered in great perfection, in July last, as it had done the preceding year. The gardener remarked that the red streak to be seen in our drawing below the flower-bud, constantly denoted the tubercles from which the flowers would proceed, and this some time before the appearance of the bud.

N2307.



W.Hart et Dd.

Pub.by S.Curtis. Walworth. April 1.1820.

W.Dodd Sc.

# MARANTA ARUNDINACEA. INDIAN ARROW-ROOT.

*********************

## *Class and Order.*

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Anthera* simplex, filamento adnata. *Stylus* petaliformis. *Stigma* subtrigonum. *Sem.* 1.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MARANTA *arundinacea;* culmo ramoso herbaceo, foliis ovato-lanceolatis subtus pilosiusculis. *Roscoe in Lin. Soc. Trans.* 8. *p.* 339. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 13. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 2.

MARANTA arundinacea; *Swartz. obs. p.* 8. *Redouté Lil.* 57.

MARANTA *arundinacea;* culmo ramoso, corollis sexpartitis, pericarpiis monospermis. *Lam. Encycl.* 2. *p.* 588.

MARANTA arundinacea Cannacori folio. *Plum. Gen.* 16. *Mart. Cent.* 39. *t.* 39.

CANNA indica radice alba alexipharmaca. *Sloane Hist.* 1. *p.* 253. *t.* 149. *nil præter folium. Raj. Hist.* 3. *p.* 573.

CANNA îndica, angustifolia pediculis longis ad imum folium nodo singulari geniculato. *Pluk. Alm.* 79.

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The genus MARANTA belongs to the natural order of *Canneæ* of BROWN, as distinguished from the *Scitamineæ*. The present species is a plant of considerable interest, the elegant article of diet, sold under the name of Indian Arrowroot, being prepared from its roots, not, as has been said, by drying and pounding, but by maceration in water in the same manner as starch is made, from wheat, potatoes and other farinaceous substances. Great quantities of this starch have of late years been imported into this country from

from the West-Indies, and much recommended as food for young children, and as a light nourishment in sickness. A similar substance, probably in every respect of equal efficacy, and not less salubrious, has of late years been prepared in considerable quantities, in the isle of Portland, from the roots of the common cuckow-pint (ARUM *maculatum*).

Native of tropical South America; and cultivated in all the West-India islands. With us must be kept in the stove, where it produces its very fugitive blossoms in July and August. Introduced by Dr. WILLIAM HOUSTON before 1732. Communicated by the Hon. and Rev. WILLIAM HERBERT.

Published by S. Curtis, Walworth, Sparkes, 1822.

W. Ashell Sc.

# AZALEA HYBRIDA ENNEANDRA. HYBRID RHODODENDRON-LIKE AZALEA.

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## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* infundibuliformis aut campanulata, 5-fida, inæqualis. *Stam.* 5, sub pistillo inserta. *Caps.* 5-locularis. JUSSIEU.

## *Specific Character and Synonym.*

AZALEA *hybrida, enneandra;* floribus racemosis sub decandris, foliis perennantibus.
RHODODENDRON hybridum, enneandron. *Herbert in Trans. Horticult. Soc. v. 3.*

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For a specimen of this charming fragrant shrub we are indebted to the Hon. and Rev. WILLIAM HERBERT, who states that it was raised from seeds of a white-flowered AZALEA accidentally fecundated by the pollen of a RHODODENDRON *ponticum* which stood near it. Which is the more probable as the American Azaleas, Mr. HERBERT observes, rarely produce seed with us, from the want of pollen. It is a low shrub, with many slender weak branches, produces abundance of flowers during the summer months, which are very fragrant. Leaves evergreen, a little variegated with yellow. RHODODENDRON *hybridum glaucum* of Mr. HERBERT figured in the Botanical Register No. 193, the product of an AZALEA fecundated by the pollen of RHODODENDRON *maximum,* differs from our plant in having glaucous leaves, and an erect, more arborescent stem. We have received specimens under the name of Rhod. *azaleoides,* supposed to be mule products of AZALEA and RHODODENDRON from

Messrs.

Messrs. Loddiges and Sons, Messrs. Chandler and Buckingham, and from Mr. Thompson of Mile-End. The latter nurseryman has four varieties, all raised from seeds of an Azalea, one of which is very fragrant.

Though these mules have generally gone by the name of Rhododendra because they have more than five, generally ten, stamens, yet we cannot think it right to change the generic name from that of the mother plant; of which it is possible, though perhaps not probable, that it may be a mere seminal variety, when we consider the long list of varieties, all supposed to owe their origin to Azalea *nudiflora*; some of which scarcely differ less from one another than our plant from some of them. The two genera indeed, though widely separated in the artificial system of Linnæus, on account of the difference in the number of their stamens, are apparently one in nature.

This is a hardy evergreen shrub, well worthy of cultivation, both on account of its beauty and fragrance.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. April 1st 1820.

# CERBERA THEVETIA. LINEAR-LEAVED CERBERA.

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*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

Contorta. *Drupa* monosperma.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

CERBERA *Thevetia;* foliis linearibus longissimis confertis. *Sp. Pl.* 304. *Willd.* 1. 1223. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. 2. p.* 66. *Jacq. Amer.* 48. *t* 34. *Swartz obs.* 102.

CERBERA *Thevetia;* foliis linearibus longissimis confertis, floribus subsolitariis axillaribus elongatis. *Poirét Encycl. suppl.* 1. *p.* 261.

AHOVAI Nerii folio, flore luteo. *Plum. Cat. Pl. Amer. p.* 20. *ic.* 18.

PLUMERIA arborescens, foliis lanceolatis, floribus fauce ampliatis subcampanulatis. *Brown Jam.* 181.

NERIO affinis angustifolia lactescens, flore luteo. *Pluk. Alm.* 263. *t.* 207. *f.* 3.

AHOAY-MIRI. *Piso. Bras. p.* 308.

YCCOTLI. *Hernand. Mex.* 443.

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CERBERA *Thevetia* is a native of the West Indies, where it is said to grow into a handsome tree, from twelve to fifteen feet in height; the branches are rounded and flexile, abounding in every part with a milky acrid juice, supposed to be of a very poisonous quality. In our stoves it forms a handsome shrub; but we believe seldom blossoms, as its time of flowering is not noted in the Hortus Kewensis, nor in SWEET's Catalogue; indeed it is far from common, and is rare even in its native country.

Communicated last October by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE.

N.2310.



Pub by S. Curtis Walworth. Aprl 2nd 1810. Weddell Sc.

# Rudbeckia pinnata. Fragrant pinnated Rudbeckia.

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*Class and Order.*

Syngenesia Polygamia Frustanea.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept.* paleaceum, conicum. *Pappus* margine 4-dentato. *Calyx* duplici ordine squamarum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Rudbeckia *pinnata;* foliis omnibus pinnatis: pinna una alterave inferiorum bipartita, reliquis indivisis, pappo integerrimo, caule sulcato hispido. *Schrad. neu. journ.* 2. *p.* 61. *Willd. Enum. p.* 921. *Pursh. Fl. am. Sept.* 2. *p.* 576.

Rudbeckia *pinnata;* foliis radicalibus pinnatis; caulinis lobatis: summis indivisis, flosculis atro-purpureis, receptaculo elongato, seminibus nudis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 130. *Vent. cels.* 71.

Rudbeckia *pinnata;* caule anguloso pubente; foliis laciniato-pinnatis; segmentis lanceolatis: disco oblongiuscule ovoideo; corollulis dentatis. *Michaux Flor. am. bor.* 2. *p.* 144.

Rudbeckia *pinnata;* foliis scabris; inferioribus compositis; superioribus trifidis-quinquefidisve; summis indivisis. *Smith. Exot. Bot. p.* 73. *t.* 38. ex anglico versa.

Aconitum Helianthemum Canadense. *Cornuti Canad. p.* 178. *t.* 179.

Chrysanthemum americanum majus foliis magis dissectis. *Moris. Hist.* 3. §. 6. *t.* 6. *f.* 54.

Rudbeckia odorata. *Hortulanis.*

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The synonymy of Rudbeckia *laciniata, digita,* and *pinnata* is so confused as to be altogether inextricable; and it is very difficult to distinguish satisfactorily the different species.

cies. According to SCHRADER's definitions our plant, if it be one of the three, must certainly be *pinnata;* being the only one that has a sulcate hispid stalk, that of both the others being smooth. PURSH and WILLDENOW in his species plantarum, both refer to MORISON's *fig.* 53 for *laciniata,* and to *fig.* 54 for *digitata,* yet the latter is a mere copy of CORNUTI's figure referred to by both authors for *laciniata.* WILLDENOW in his Enumeratio refers to his former character of *digitata* as a synonym of *pinnata,* excluding the synonyms of AITON and MORISON, the latter of which we are inclined to consider as a synonym of our plant, though the same as CORNUTI's figure referred in the Hortus Kewensis to *laciniata.*

Native of North America. Communicated by Mr. SALISBURY from the Botanic garden at Brompton, in August 1815. It is a hardy perennial; propagated by its creeping roots. Introduced from the Madrid garden about the year 1803 by Lady AMELIA HUME.

J. Curtis Del.

Published as the Act directs by Baldwin Cradock & Joy.

Wall Sculp.

# RUTA ANGUSTIFOLIA. NARROW-LEAVED RUE.

************************

## *Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5—4-partitus. *Petala* concava. *Recept.* punctis melliferis 10 vel 8 cinctum.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RUTA *angustifolia;* foliis supradecompositis: foliolis linearibus ellipticis subæqualibus, petalis ciliatis, capsulæ lobis acuminatis conniventibus.

RUTA *angustifolia;* foliis supradecompositis: lobis oblongo-cuneatis subæqualibus, petalis ciliatis. *De Cand. Cat. Hort. Monspel. p.* 140.

RUTA *angustifolia;* foliis inciso-pinnatifidis: laciniis linearibus cuneatis, floribus corymboso-patulis, petalis ciliatis. *Persoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 464.

RUTA chalepensis, β. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 35. *De Cand. Fl. franç.* 4. *p.* 733. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 544.

RUTA chalepensis tenuifolia, florum petalis villis scatentibus. *Moris. Hist.* 2. *p.* 508: §. 5. *t.* 35. *f.* 8.

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We think with PERSOON and DE CANDOLLE that the broad-leaved RUTA *chalepensis* is quite a distinct species from our plant, we have therefore not hesitated in adopting their name. At No. 2018 of this work we have given a figure of a species of RUTA under the name of *macrophylla,* which may perhaps be the broad-leaved variety of RUTA *chalepensis.* We believe that the connivent acute points of the lobes of the calyx will distinguish this, not only from that species, but also from *officinalis,* of which our plant has also been deemed a variety.

It

It is a tolerably hardy shrub; native of the stony soil of most parts of the South of France, and probably of the coast of Barbary. We have received specimens of it from Malta, but whether of spontaneous growth or not we are uncertain.

Communicated by N. S. Hodson, Esq. from the Botanic Garden, Bury St. Edmunds.

N.2312.



Charles Del. Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth April 1st 1822. W. Clark

# SISYRINCHIUM LAXUM. LOOSE-FLOWERED SISYRINCHIUM.

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*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Spatha* diphylla. *Cal.* 0. *Petala* 6, subæqualia, plana. *Filamenta* omnino connata. *Stylus* 1. *Caps.* 3-locularis, infera.

*Specific Character.*

SISYRINCHIUM *laxum;* caule ramoso, foliis ensiformibus, spatha subæquali triflora, petalis planis striatis rotundato-ovatis cum acumine parvo.

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This new species of SISYRINCHIUM was introduced into the Chelsea garden in 1820, by Mr. OTTO, Curator of the Berlin Botanical garden, under the name which we have adopted. Besides having white streaked flowers instead of yellow, this plant differs entirely from the figure of SISYRYNCHIUM *convolutum,* in the Hortus Berolinensis, though the specific character given of that plant in WILLDENOW's enumeratio applies to it pretty well.

Communicated by Mr. ANDERSON of the Chelsea garden, who has treated it as an alpine, and it has survived the last winter exposed to the open air.

Native country unknown. Flowers in June.

N.2313.

Curtis Del.

Published as the Act directs Feb.1.1806 by S. Curtis Walworth Surrey.

Wells Sc.

# SISYRINCHIUM TENUIFOLIUM. NARROW-LEAVED SISYRINCHIUM.

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*Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA TRIANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Spatha* diphylla. *Cal.* 0. *Petala* 6, subæqualia, plana. *Filamenta* omnino connata. *Stylus* 1. *Caps.* 3-locularis, infera.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SISYRINCHIUM *tenuifolium;* scapo ancipiti adscendente folioso, spatha triflora, capsulis hirtis, foliis lineari-filiformibus. *Willd. Enum.* 691.
MARICA tenuifolia. *Ker, in Journ. of Sci. and Arts. v.* 1. *p.* 174.

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For other synonyms and description, consult No. 2117. The prior publication of this species at the above number in vol. 47, had entirely escaped our memory, and the mistake was not discovered till the plates of the present number were completely worked off and coloured.

Our present figure was drawn earlier in the morning at the time the flower was fully expanded, before the petals were reflexed, as happens in a few hours after. Communicated by Mr. ANDERSON from the Apothecaries garden at Chelsea in July 1821.

N.2314.

J. Curtis Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, April 2. 1811.

Waddell Sc.

# MESPILUS ODORATISSIMA. SWEET-SCENTED HAWTHORN.

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## *Class and Order.*

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus. *Petala* 5. *Bacca* infera 5-sperma.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

MESPILUS *odoratissima;* foliis trapeziformibus utrinque pubescentibus pinnatifidis: laciniis inciso-dentatis: dentibus integerrimis.

MESPILUS *odoratissima;* foliis utrinque pubescentibus pinnatifidis: laciniis incisis. *Bot. Repos.* 590.

CRATÆGUS *orientalis;* foliis subtrifidis inciso-serratis hirsutis, floribus pentagynis, calycinis segmentis acutiusculis reflexis hirsutis. *Flor. taur. cauc.* 1. *p.* 387. *et.* 3. *p.* 322.

CRATÆGUS orientalis. *Pall. Ind. taur.*

MESPILUS orientalis. *Habl. taur.*

AZAROLI species ramis spinescentibus, foliis utrinque albido-lanatis, fructibus rubris. *Tourn. itin. ed. gallic.* 2. *p.* 172.

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The number of styles by which LINNÆUS distinguished CRATÆGUS, SORBUS, MESPILUS, and PYRUS, being found quite too uncertain for the purpose, Sir JAMES E. SMITH has excluded the two former and referred the species to one or other of the two latter according to their fruit.

But Mr. LINDLEY in a paper lately published in the 13th volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, has restored the genus CRATÆGUS, finding characters independent of the styles, sufficient to establish what appears to be

a very natural genus. If the genus CRATÆGUS be retained, our plant should certainly rank under it, but as the nearly allied species MESPILUS *tanacetifolia* is arranged under MESPILUS in the Hortus Kewensis, an unwillingness for changing backwards and forwards restrains us, for the present, from making any alteration.

From having compared our plant with PALLAS's specimen of CRATÆGUS *orientalis* preserved in the Lambertian Herbarium, we have no doubt of their being of the same species, though the Taurian plant has a much longer and thicker pubescence; but MARSCHALL v. BIEBERSTEIN's character does not altogether accord with it, and leaves some doubt whether he has not described the *tanacetifolia*; which is distinguished from our plant, besides the difference of their fruit, by the segments of the leaves being minutely serrate, which in odoratissima are only cut into a few larger quite entire teeth.

A hardy tree. Flowers in June. Native of Southern Tauria on the borders of the Euxine sea. Communicated by JOHN WALKER, Esq. of Arno's grove.

Pub.by S. Curtis. Walworth May. 1st 22.

# HIPPEASTRUM SPATHACEUM, HYBRIDUM.
# LONG-SPATHED, HYBRID KNIGHT'S-STAR-LILY.

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*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.—Vide No. 2273.*

*Specific Character.*

HIPPEASTRUM *spathaceum;* spatha erecta persistente pluriflora, scapo foliis bis longiore, pedicellis cernuis corollæ lacinia ima angustissima, fauce nuda.

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DESCR. *Leaves* 3, lingulate, widening towards the upper extremity, rather obtuse, streaked, recurved, shining green, six inches long and nearly an inch wide at the broadest part. *Scape* twice the length of the leaves, rounded, mealy white. *Spathe* two-valved, erect, lanceolate, three inches long, green, persistent. The *corolla* very like that of *rutilum*, the lower lacinia twice narrower than the others, star whitish green, faux not at all bearded as in Mr. HERBERT's *splendens*. The stigmas of both the flowers that were expanded when the drawing was taken were remarkable in having one of the segments much longer than the other two.

We received this very handsome flower from Mr. JOSEPH KNIGHT of the Exotic Nursery in the King's-Road.

From the similarity it bears to *rutilum* (AMARYLLIS rutila *Bot. Reg.* 23.) we suspected it might be a seminal variety of that species, or perhaps a mule production betwixt that and *equestre*, from the resemblance of the spathe to that of the latter. But we are informed by Mr. KNIGHT that he received the bulb from Mr. EDWARD BEARPARK, gardener to GEORGE JOHN LEGH, Esq. of High Legh in Cheshire, who has paid particular attention to the cultivation of the

Amaryllis

Amaryllis tribe. A letter lately received from him by Mr. KNIGHT, states " that in 1814, he impregnated AMARYLLIS *vittata* with the pollen of A. *Reginæ;* the seed produced was sown early in 1815, and part of the offspring flowered in 1818. The early flowers were most of them stripped of their stamens, and impregnated with the pollen of Amaryllis *formosissima,* and the seed obtained was sown part in 1818, and part in 1819; the product of some of the former blossomed in 1821, and afforded flowers variously striped with red, pink, purple and white, and one different from the rest, bearing its flowers erect, and blooming one at a time in succession." The letter does not state to which of these Mr. KNIGHT's bulb belonged. And we can hardly regard it as in any degree the product of AMARYLLIS *formosissima*.

These hybrid productions, so much in vogue at present, are certainly capable of affording pleasing varieties to the florist, but to the botanist they create a great deal of confusion and uncertainty. It must be allowed, however, that valuable physiological discoveries may be made by such enquiries; but to obtain satisfactory results, these experiments should be made with much greater accuracy than they seem hitherto to have been. Not only should the species from which the pollen is supplied be carefully recorded, but care should be taken to prevent the possibility of the access of other pollen; and seeds of the mother plant, from which all foreign impregnation has been carefully guarded against, should be sown at the same time that the mere seminal varieties may be compared with the hybrid productions.

N2316.

Sydenham Edwards del.

Published by Curtis, Walworth Place, Lambeth.

# Canna gigantea. Tall Canna.

***********************

*Class and Order.*

Monandria Monogynia.

*Generic Character.*

*Anthera* simplex, filamenti margini adnata. *Stylus* crassus, claviformis. *Stigma* obtusum. *Caps.* 3-locularis. *Sem.* globosa, numerosa.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Canna *gigantea;* laciniis corollæ internis tribus diffluentibus, tubo curvo, filamento revoluto infra medium antherifero, labello angustiore citius marcescente.

Canna *gigantea*; limbo interiore semicirculari-4-radiato reflexo-patente, lacinia ima dextrorsum obliquata inæquilobo-retusa; filamento longe ultra antheram producto recurvatoque. *Bot. Reg.* 206.

Canna gigantea. *Redouté liliac.* 331.

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Descr. *Stem* from three to six feet high, bearing scarlet flowers, on short peduncles generally growing by pairs. *Calycine leaflets* imbricate, sphacelated at the point. *Exterior laciniæ* of the corolla scarlet; *interior* ones three, the same colour, flowing about without order: *claws* united into a tube an inch long and curved. *Filament* fully as long and broad as any of the laciniæ, at first recurved, afterwards revolute, bearing the anther below its middle. *Labellum*, or lower lip of the nectary, like the other laciniæ, but somewhat narrower and sooner withering. *Style* after expansion longer and more petal-formed than in most of the species. Before expansion the anther, as in the other species, is longer than the filament and has a deep groove down the middle. *Style* of the same length with a thick-

ened

ened extremity extending some way down one edge, the true *stigma*, which at the first opening of the flowers is covered with the *pollen*. *Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, very large, from six inches to a foot and half, or two feet long.

Our drawing was made by the late Mr. SYDENHAM EDWARDS, in January 1812, from a plant that flowered in the stove at Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE.

# Canna speciosa. Napaul Canna; Quematee Of the Nawars.

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*Class and Order.*

Monandria Monogynia.

*Generic Character.—Vide No.* 2316.

*Specific Character.*

Canna *speciosa*; floribus sessilibus geminatis, laciniis corollæ interioribus erectis tantum duabus emarginatis, labello maculato revoluto.

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We received the drawing of this plant from the Hon. and Rev. William Herbert, of Spofforth, in December 1819. It flowered the preceding September in the open border, in front of the stove, but did not produce ripe seeds, as Canna *indica* will do in the same situation.

It is remarkable from the corolla having only two erect interior laciniæ instead of three, which is the usual number. These are acute with the point cleft into two unequal teeth; are nearly double the length of the exterior laciniæ, and narrowed into a long claw. The above particularity induced Mr. Herbert to give it the name of *bifida*, but he informs us that Mr. Roscoe has called it *speciosa*, some other species having only two erect internal laciniæ; as is the case sometimes with *lutea* (No. 2085), though other flowers of this species have an intermediate shorter and smaller lacinia, which will account for our description and figure of that species not exactly corresponding.

The leaves, Mr. Herbert observes, are broader in proportion to their length and less acute than those of *indica* and *lutea*.

N.2317.



Published as the Act directs. Walbrook, Kingsland.

Weddell Sc.

N.2318

J. Curtis. Del.

Published by Curtis, Walworth, Surrey, as the Act directs.

Weddell Sc.

# PLECTRANTHUS COMOSUS. TUFTED PLECTRANTHUS.

***********************

*Class and Order.*

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 2-labiatus, labio inferiore diviso, striatus: fructifer basi subtus gibbosus. *Cor. labium superius* 3-fidum, lacinia media biloba: *inferius* longius, integrum (plerumque concavum). *Stamina* declinata, filamentis edentulis (nunc basi connatis): *antheris* unilocularibus, imberbibus. BROWN.

*Specific Character.*

PLECTRANTHUS *comosus;* floribus verticillatis sessilibus, calycis labio inferiore quadripartito, bracteis cordatis acuminatis caducis.

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DESCR. *Stem* square, obtuse-angled. *Leaves* ovate-oblong, crenate, covered with white adpressed hairs on the upper surface and tomentose on the under. *Flowers* in terminal, verticillate spikes, before expansion almost concealed by large cordate, concave, acuminate *bractes*, which fall off as the flowers open and leave the whorls naked. *Calyx* hairy, two-lipped: lower lip divided into four equal segments. *Corolla* two-lipped: *upper-lip* short emarginate with two furrows: *lower* contracted above the gibbous tube, then expanded, boat-shaped, hairy on the outside. *Style* exserted: *stamens* inclosed: *anthers* violet coloured, with orange-coloured pollen.

We believe this to be hitherto an undescribed species of Plectranthus; raised from seeds supposed to be from Napaul, at the Fulham Nursery, by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME and MILNE. We find a specimen very much like it, without the bractes, in our friend Mr. LAMBERT's herbarium, from the Mysore, collected by FRANCIS HAMILTON, M. D. late BUCHANAN.

N2319.



J. Curtis Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, May 22 1812.

Wood & Hall Sc.

# ARBUTUS UNEDO. VAR. δ. INTEGERRIMA.

## *Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

### *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus. *Cor.* ovata: ore 5-fido; basi pellucida. *Bacca* 5-locularis.

### *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ARBUTUS *Unedo;* caule arboreo, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis, paniculis glabris nutantibus, baccis polyspermis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 56.

ARBUTUS *Unedo;* caule arboreo, foliis glabris obtuse serratis, panicula terminali, baccis polyspermis. *Lin. Suppl.* 238. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 616. *Smith. Fl. Brit. p.* 442. *Engl. Bot. f.* 2377.

ARBUTUS folio serrato. *Bauh. Pin.* 460. *Mill. ic.* 48.

ARBUTUS *Cam. Epit.* 168. *Ger. Emac.* 1496.

ARBUTUS Camarus Theophrasti. *Bauh. Hist.* 1. *p.* 83.

(α.) flore simplici, corollis albidis.

(β.) flore simplici, corollis rubicundis.

(γ.) flore pleno.

(δ.) foliis integerrimis.

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The ARBUTUS *integrifolia* of LAMARCK, is probably a variety of ARBUTUS *Andrachne*. That our plant, specimens of which we received from our friend JOHN WALKER, Esq. is a mere variety of A. *Unedo*, we are convinced, having received exactly similar specimens from Messrs. LODDIDGES and SONS, which they assured us were raised by them from seeds of A. *Unedo*. As a shrub it appears to be less ornamental than the common sort, from which it differs not only in the margins of the leaves being quite entire, but also in the branches being smooth.

Is perfectly hardy. Flowers from October to January.

N.2320.

Pub.by S. Curtis. Walworth. May. 22 1832.

Waddell Sc.

# Salvia bracteata. Long-bracted Sage or Clary.

## *Class and Order.*

Diandria Monogynia.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* Inæqualis. *Filamenta* transverse pedicello affixa.

## *Specific Character.*

Salvia *bracteata*; bracteis concavis aristatis flore longioribus coloratis; summis sterilibus, galea falcata emarginata, foliis ovatis rugosis repando-crenatis.

---

Desc. *Stem* upright, rigid, square with rounded angles, branched, covered with pellucid hairs. *Leaves* ovate-acuminate, crenate-sinuate: uppermost ones entire. *Flowers* in distant, about six-flowered whorls; each whorl supported by two ovate-acuminate, concave, streaked *bractes*, longer than the flowers, greenish at the base, rose-coloured towards the apex which terminates in a filiform awn. *Calyx* 5-toothed: *teeth* awned, not pungent while fresh, bilabiately arranged: intermediate tooth of the upper-lip almost obsolete. *Corolla* ringent: *upper-lip* falcate, emarginate, concave, of a bright violet colour, hairy and studded with pellucid dots: *lower-lip* 3-lobed; middle lobe round, emarginate, white but soon turning brown; lateral lobes pale violet. *Stamens* inclosed. *Filaments* club-shaped at the lower extremity, and thence tapering in a semicircular curve to a point, bearing a violet coloured anther, with white pollen; this filament is fixed by a moveable joint near the broad extremity to a short upright pedicle. *Style* exserted; lower segment of the *stigma* shorter by half than the upper.

A hardy perennial; raised from seeds received from Russia in the garden of Mr. KENT at Clapton, where it flowered in July 1820, and has survived the two last winters in the open border. It is a remarkable fine plant from the large rose coloured bractes and blue and white flowers, yet as far as we have been able to extend our researches, appears to us to be undescribed. It approaches however to SALVIA *Sclarea*, in the figure of which in the Flora græca, the bractes are slightly tinged at the margins with the same colour. But our plant differs in having the bractes, and teeth of the calyx more elongated; the upper-lip of the corolla narrower, longer, and of a violet instead of pink colour; in the filament being more curved, which in *Sclarea* is only turned up at the point.

N. 2321.

# ASTER ALWARTENSIS. FINE-RAYED STAR-WORT.

***********************

## *Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* simplex. *Cor.* radii plures 10. *Calycis* imbricati squamæ inferiores patulæ.

## *Specific Character and Synonym.*

ASTER *alwartensis;* foliis ovatis basi angustatis integerrimis subquinquenerviis, calyce laxo squarroso, radio multifloro tenuissimo.

ASTER alwartensis. *Lodd. Catal.* 1807.

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This very shewy dwarf ASTER, was raised by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS, from seeds sent them by Prof. STEPHAN of Moscow, from Caucasus, under the name which we have adopted, before the year 1807; as it occurs in the catalogue of their garden of that year. But it appears to have been soon lost, being omitted in their next edition, published in 1809.

Our drawing was made by Mr. SYDENHAM EDWARDS at the time of its flowering in May, from a plant communicated by our above named friends; but the publication has been deferred in hopes of having an opportunity of knowing more concerning it; but never having met with the plant in any of our collections since, and not finding any of the species recorded in the Flora taurico-caucasica of MARSCHALL v. BIEBERSTEIN to correspond with it, we have determined no longer to delay its publication.

It approaches nearest to ASTER *alpinus* (supra No. 199); but differs in too many points to be taken for a variety of that species.

N.2322.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. June 1. 1812.

# ERICA ANDROMEDÆFLORA, β. TRIUMPHANS. BLOOD-SPOTTED WHITE ANDROMEDA-FLOWERED HEATH.

***********************

## *Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* persistens: limbo 4-fido. *Antheræ* ante anthesin per foramina duo lateralia connexæ. *Caps.* 4—8-locularis, 4—8-valvis.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

SECT. IV. CALYCINÆ. A. Cristatæ.

ERICA *andromedæflora;* bracteis a calyce remotis, foliis patentissimis internodiis multoties longioribus viridibus. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 386. *Bot. Mag.* 1250. *Andrews Heaths,* vol. 3.

(β.) *floribus albis maculis sanguineis notatis, corollæ limbo arctiore.*

ERICA triumphans. *Lee.*

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Though a stouter plant, larger in all its parts than *Andromedæflora,* as the latter usually occurs, yet we cannot find any characters sufficient to distinguish it as a species, we are therefore constrained to consider this fine Heath as only a variety.

DESCR. A low shrub, with brown bark, tuberculated by the ligneous remains of the petioles, or rather buttress-like stipules to which the petiole is attached. *Leaves* ternate, patent, several times longer than the interstices, channelled on the under side, mucronate, when young ciliated at the sides.

sides. *Peduncles* axillary, cernuous, white, with two red tipped *bractes*, remote from the calyx. *Calycine leaflets* four, oval, concave, mucronulate, concealing the greater part of the corolla; white, stained here and there with bright blood-red blotches without fixed form or order, which however entirely disappear with age. *Tube of the corolla* globular with four obtuse angles, diaphanous: *limb* four-cleft: *laciniæ* erect, connivent, truncate, white. *Anthers* black, crested, included. *Germen* octagonal, seated on a fleshy receptacle. *Style* nearly equalling the limb of the corolla.

This beautiful Heath was communicated in March last by Mr. Lee from his very magnificent collection at Hammersmith, where it is known by the name of Erica *triumphans*.

N.2323.

# Canna pedunculata. Peduncled Canna.

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*Class and Order.*

Monandria Monogynia.

*Generic Character.*

*Anthera* simplex, filamenti margini adnata. *Stylus* crassus, claviformis. *Stigma* obtusum. *Caps.* 3-locularis. *Sem.* globosa, numerosa.

*Specific Character.*

Canna *pedunculata;* laciniis externis reflexis; internis erectis tribus, foliis lanceolatis utrinque angustatis, floribus pedunculatis.

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The Canna *pedunculata* is a tall, branched species, remarkable for its narrow sharp-pointed leaves; and, more especially, for the reflexed outer laciniæ of the corolla, which parts in most of the species are quite erect. The peduncles too, though, in our individual, not very long, yet exceed those of the more common kinds.

We were favoured with the specimen from which our drawing was taken by Messrs. Loddiges and Sons; who had their plant, under the name which we have adopted, from Mr. Roscoe the celebrated author of a new arrangement of the Scitamineæ, the further illustration of which, is anxiously expected from the same intelligent source.

It flowered in the stove at Hackney in March.

N.2324.

# ARUM TRILOBATUM, β. AURICULATUM.
# AURICULATED THREE-LOBED ARUM.

***********************

*Class and Order.*

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Spatha* monophylla, cucullata. *Spadix* supra nudus, inferne femineus, medio stamineus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

** Acaulia, foliis simplicibus.

ARUM *trilobatum;* foliis sagittato-trilobis, spadice elongato subulato.

ARUM *trilobatum;* acaule, foliis sagittato-trilobis, flore sessili. *Sp. Pl.* 1360. *Willd.* 4. *p.* 483. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 308.

ARUM *trilobatum;* acaule, foliis cordatis: aliis superne integris, aliis trilobatis; spadice longo subulato. *Lam. Encycl.* 3. *p.* 10.

ARUM trilobato folio humilius et minus Zeylanicum. *Herm. Parad. p.* 78. *t.* 78.

ARUM humile Zeylanicum latifolium, pistillo coccineo. *Commel. Hort.* 1. *p.* 97. *t.* 51?

ARUM Ceylanicum humile latifolium pistillo purpureo. *Mill. Icon.* 1. *p.* 35. *t.* 52. *f.* 2.

ARISARUM amboinicum. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. *p.* 320. *t.* 110.

PANUALA Zeylanensium.

(α.) foliis planis, flore sessili. *Bot. Mag.* 339.

(β.) foliis basi cucullato-auriculatis, flore pedunculato.

---

We received this plant in March last, from Mr. BLAKE, gardener to the late JAMES VERE, Esq. under the name of ARUM *auriculatum*, but it is undoubtedly only a variety of

of Arum *trilobatum*; the leaves of which species, as M. Lamarck has observed vary exceedingly in form.

The Arum *trilobatum* is a native of Ceylon, and Herman observes that the inhabitants eat the roots, when deprived of their acrimony by boiling or drying them in the sun.

Philip Miller received the roots from Ceylon in 1752, which flowered at Chelsea the two following years; but we are told in the Hortus Kewensis from the authority of the philosophical transactions, that this plant was cultivated by Mr. Thomas Fairchild before the year 1714.

It requires to be kept in the stove.

N.2325.



Pubby. I. Curtis. Walworth. Francaltes.

# VALERIANA RUTHENICA. ALTAIC VALERIAN.

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## *Class and Order.*

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 0. *Cor.* 1-petala, basi hinc gibba, supera. *Sem.* 1.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

VALERIANA *ruthenica;* floribus tetrandris, foliis ovatis carnosis pinnatifido-dentatis, seminibus paleæ ovali adnatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 181.
VALERIANA sibirica. *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 48. non Willdenovii.
VALERIANA lutea humilis. *Amman. Ruth.* 18. *n.* 25. *t.* 3.
FEDIA *sibirica;* foliis subcarnosis, caulinis pinnatifidis, laciniis integerrimis obtusis subuniformibus caule bifariam piloso. *Vahl. Enum.* 2. *p.* 22.
FEDIA sibirica. *Gærtn. fruct.* 2. *p.* 37. *t.* 86. *f.* 3.
FEDIA ruthenica. *Sweet Hort. suburb. p.* 8.
PATRINIA *sibirica;* foliis subcarnosis pinnatifidis; laciniis integerrimis obtusis subreniformibus, caule bifariam piloso, floribus corymbosis. *Dufrésne Valer. p.* 54. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg. v.* 3. *p.* 89.
PATRINIA coronata. *Fischer Hort. Gorenki.* 43.

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In JUSSIEU's Genera Plantarum, the genus VALERIANA is considered as making a section of *Dipsaceæ*, but afterwards in the Annáles du Muséum, he confirmed the propriety of separating the *Valerianeæ* as a distinct family, and in consequence has divided the Linnean genus VALERIANA into several, either by adopting in part the genera which had been separated before or establishing new ones. Among the latter he proposed the genus PATRINIA to which both our present plants and the one figured above (No. 714,) under the name of VALERIANA *sibirica*, belong. It seems generally agreed

agreed that WILLDENOW mistook the species which LINNÆUS designated by the name of *Sibirica*, which properly belongs to our present plant, but having before retained that of WILLDENOW, which is also adopted in the HORTUS KEWENSIS, we think it least likely to occasion confusion still to adopt his name, leaving the correction to our synonyms. Our VALERIANA *sibirica* (No. 714,) is PATRINIA *rupertris* of ROEMER and SCHULTES, FEDIA rupestris of VAHL. At the time of publishing our VALERIANA *sibirica* we observed that the VALERIANA *ruthenica* possess the fragrance of Jasmine, but it is not altogether without a slight admixture of the odour of officinal Valerian.

Native of the Altaic mountains, which form the southern boundaries of Siberia. Flowers in June and July.

Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

N.2326.



Weddell

# Iris brachycuspis. Poisonous-rooted Iris.

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*Class and Order.*

Triandria Monogynia.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-partita: laciniis alternis reflexis. *Stigmata* petaliformia.

*Specific Character and Synonym.*

Iris *brachycuspis;* imberbis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis longissimis, laciniis corollæ interioribus brevissimis, stigmatibus spiraliter revolutis.
Iris brachycuspis. *Fischer Mscr.*

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The interior upright laciniæ of the corolla are in this species so remarkably short, as to be frequently altogether concealed from view by the external.

We are informed by our friend Dr. Fischer, who lately paid a visit to this country, that it is a native of the north-eastern part of Siberia, near Ochtosk, on the Lena river, from whence the seeds were brought to the Gorenki garden, by Professor Adams, and distributed thence by Dr. Fischer to several parts of Europe.

The roots are said to be poisonous.

Communicated by Messrs. Whitley, Brame, and Milne, from the Fulham nursery, in July 1819.

I. Sitosa. f. de Balsa.

N.2327.

Thorns Del.

Pubd by S. Curtis, Walworth, June 1, 1822.

Waddell Sc.

# JACARANDA OVALIFOLIA. OVAL-LEAVED JACARANDA.

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## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-dentatus. *Cor.* fauce campanulata: limbo bilabiato. *Filamentum quintum* sterile, longius, barbatum. *Caps.* ovata, bilocularis, bivalvis: dissepimento contrario, valvis planiusculis adnato. *Semina* alata.

Arbores. Folia *opposita, abrupte-rariusve impari-pinnata, pinnis impari-pinnatis.* Flores *paniculati, violacei.* Calyx *sæpius cyathiformis, nunc brevé campanulatus vel subcylindricus dentibus obsoletis.* Corollæ *æstivatio imbricata, labio superiore breviore bilobo equitante inferius, cujus lobus medius major, indivisus, lateralibus tectus.* Stamina *antherifera inclusa:* Antheræ *sæpius dimidiatæ, cum rudimento nano lobi alterius: nunc completæ loculis æqualibus divaricatis apice solum connexis.* BROWN Mscr.

JACARANDA. *Juss. Gen.* 138.

## *Specific Character.*

JACARANDA *ovalifolia;* antheris dimidiatis, corollis extus sericeis, foliolis pubescentibus; lateralibus ovalibus cum mucrone; terminali lanceolato. BROWN Mscr.

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" JACARANDA *ovalifolia* is very nearly related both to J. *acutifolia* and J. *obtusifolia* of HUMBOLDT and BONPLAND (*Plant. æquinort. tab.* 17 *and* 18,) between which it may be placed. J. *acutifolia* differs from it chiefly in all the leaflets being lanceolate, and in having a smaller number of pinnæ. I. *obtusifolia* is still more distinct in its leaflets entirely wanting the mucro, which is both obvious and constant in our plant, and in having a smooth corolla. J. *bahamensis* Nob. (J. *caroliniana* Persoon; BIGNONIA *cærulea.* Lin.) of which there is in the Banksian Herbarium a single imperfect specimen that may be supposed to be authentic, and J. *rhombifolia* of MEYER (*Flor. Essequeb.* 213.) which is probably

probably not different from the plant found by the late Dr. Anderson of St. Vincent on the banks of the Essequebo, and cultivated in some of the gardens under his name of Bignonia *filicifolia*, are easily distinguished from the three species already mentioned, by their rhomboidal leaflets, and from each other by differences in the surface of corolla, which is silky in I. *bahamensis* and smooth in J. *rhombifolia*.

I. *procera* Nob. (Bignonia *Copaia*. Aublet, B. *procera* Willd.) is sufficiently different from all the others in the much greater size of its leaflets which are frequently upwards of an inch in length; in the rachis of the pinnæ not being winged; and in the cylindrical calyx, of which the teeth are extremely minute.

In five of the above mentioned species, I have ascertained that the antheræ are dimidiate, with a hardly visible rudiment of a second lobe; a structure which M. Meyer (l. c.) has expressed by "Antheræ simplices," and introduced into his character of the genus. But in an undescribed species lately found in Brazil (J. *tomentosa* Nob.) they are perfect, consisting of two equal divaricate lobes, as in the greater part of the natural order. This species differs indeed from the rest of the genus in its leaves having constantly a terminal pinna. It agrees with them, however, in all the other characters of the flower, and entirely in the structure of its fruit; it can therefore be regarded as forming only a section of a strictly natural and well defined genus, still depending on characters not materially different from those proposed for it by M. de Jussieu; the only doubtful species being the Jacaranda 2, of Piso, from which the generic name was adopted." Brown.

For the above elaborate account of the genus Jacaranda and its known species, which we doubt not will be highly acceptable to the botanical world; we are indebted to our friend Mr. Robert Brown.

Our drawing was made in April last, from a fine plant that flowered, probably for the first time in this country, in the grand collection of the Count de Vandes, at Bayeswater. Native of tropical South America, and requires to be kept in the stove.

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The outline figures shew, 1. the stamens with the remarkable barren filament, 2. the germen, style and calyx.

N.2328.



Tweedy. Del. Abbyat lucts. Walworth July. 1.1811 Weddell Sc.

# GNAPHALIUM CONGESTUM. COMPACT-FLOWERING GNAPHALIUM.

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*Class and Order.*

SYNGENESIA. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

*Generic Character.*

*Recept.* nudum. *Pappus* pilosus s. plumosus. *Cal.* imbricatus, squamis marginalibus rotundatis, scariosis, coloratis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

GNAPHALIUM *congestum;* fruticosum, foliis lanceolatis sessilibus trinerviis supra nudis subtus lanuginoso-tomentosis, corymbo coarctato-capitato. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1852.

GNAPHALIUM *congestum;* fruticosum? foliis lineari-lanceolatis superne rugoso-scabris subtus tomentosis, corymbo glomerato simplici. *Lam. Encycl.* 2. *p.* 741. *Bot. Reg.* 243.

GNAPHALIUM *tricostatum;* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis tomentosis trinervibus: margine revoluto, capitulis paniculatis, caule fruticoso erecto. *Thunb. Prodr.* 151?

ELICHRYSUM capense Pedis Cati folio et facie. *Petiv. Gazoph. t.* 82. *f.* 3. *et* 4?

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DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, erect, covered with a white woolly tomentum. *Leaves* linear-lanceolate, sessile, three-or-five-nerved; on the upper side dark green, rugose; on the under white, woolly; margins reflected. *Flowers* for the most part in a compact panicle; *calycine scales* white, tipped with bright red: *florets* yellow.

Though a straggling shrub, yet the brilliant colour of the tips of the leaflets of the calyx has a pleasing effect, especially before these are fully expanded. Has been many years

years an inhabitant of our greenhouses, but not recorded in either edition of the Hortus Kewensis. Native of the Cape of Good-Hope, and only requires to be protected from frost and guarded against damps, which are particularly injurious to most woolly plants. Supposed to be introduced by Mr. Francis Masson in 1791.

N.2329.



Sy. J. Edwards. Del.

Pub. by. J. Sowerby. Walworth. July. 1st. 1812.

# ASPALATHUS CALLOSA. OVAL SPIKED ASPALATHUS.

***********************

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus: lacinia superiore majore. *Legumen* ovatum, muticum, subdispermum.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ASPALATHUS *callosa;* foliis trinis subulatis æqualibus, stipulis subrotundis callosis, floribus spicatis glabris. *Sp. Pl.* 1002. *Berg. Pl. Capens.* 209.

ASPALATHUS *callosa;* foliis ternis trigonis, spicis ovatis. *Thunb. Prodr.* 125. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 966.

CYTISUS trifoliatus, juniperinis foliis, floribus luteis in spicam densiorem adactis, Prom. bonæ spei. *Pluk. Mant.* 63. *t.* 345. *f.* 4.

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This shrub has its specific name from the round, callous stipules that grow at the base of the leaves and remain after these fall off, giving the branches a warty appearance. The leaves grow by threes, but are so much crowded together that they seem to be without order. The erect position of the alæ and carina with the curved extremities of the former give the flower a very singular appearance.

ASPALATHUS *callosa* is not recorded in the Hortus Kewensis and is very rarely met with in our collections. Native of the Cape of Good-Hope and requires the protection of the greenhouse. Flowers in August. Communicated several years ago by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

N.2330.

# TRADESCANTIA FUSCATA. STEMLESS SPIDER-WORT.

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*Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 3-phyllus. *Petala* 3. *Filamenta* villis articulatis.
*Caps.* 3-locularis. *Sem.* papilla embryotega instructa.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TRADESCANTIA *fuscata;* acaulis, hispida, foliis oblongo-ovatis multinerviis, scapis sub-trifloris.
TRADESCANTIA fuscata. *Lodd. Bot. Cab.* 374. *Bot. Reg.* 482.

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TRADESCANTIA *fuscata* is at once distinguished from all the known species by the difference in its habit; the leaves being all radical, and the flowers coming up immediately from the roots, on leafless scapes generally about three in succession on each.

It has its name from the brownish red hairs with which the whole plant, except the corolla, is covered.

In JUSSIEU's natural orders TRADESCANTIA is inserted with the *Junceæ* from which Mr. BROWN has very advantageously separated it, by establishing the natural order of *Commelineæ* (vide Prodr. Floræ Nov. Holl. p. 268.)

This genus, as well as several others, it has been observed by Sir JAMES E. SMITH, militates very strongly against JUSSIEU's theory, that no monocotyledonous plants can have a corolla; and though his followers endeavour to get over the objection, by calling what is most evidently a corolla by the name of interior laciniæ of the calyx, yet, to our apprehension, no plant has both a calyx and corolla more decidedly distinct than all the species of TRADESCANTIA.

And

And it is only in compliance with an hypothesis that they can be otherwise denominated.

Native of Brazil. Requires to be kept in the stove. Introduced about three years since. The first account we have of it is in the Botanical Cabinet of our friends Messrs. Loddiges and Sons. It seems for the most part to produce imperfect blossoms; for in the Cabinet the flower is represented as large as that of the common Spider-wort, and with nearly entire margins; but we have never been fortunate enough to meet with it in so perfect a state.

N.2331

# Iris Pallasii, β. chinensis. Pallas's Chinese Iris.

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*Class and Order.*

Triandria Monogynia.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-partita: laciniis alternis reflexis. *Stigmata* petaliformia.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Iris *Pallasii;* imberbis, foliis ensiformibus conduplicatis striatis apice incurvis, germinibus longissimis lirato-cylindricis, stigmatibus carinatis apice serrulatis.
Iris *Pallasii,* β. chinensis. *Fischer, ex ore ipsius.*
Zy-jui-lan, *Mongolensium.*

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Descr. *Leaves* narrow-sword-shaped, folded, striate, hooked at the point, erect, shorter than flowering-stem. *Spathe* acute, green, three-flowered. *Flowers* pale blue. *Tube* funnel-shaped, green. *Claw* of the *deflected petals* twice the length of the oval streaked *lamina,* green on the outside with purplish margins: *Claw* of the *upright petals* filiform, *lamina* lanceolate. *Stigmas* not exceeding the claw of the deflected petal in length, bifid, and minutely serrate at the extremity, deep violet coloured at the keel with white margins. *Germen* an inch and half long, nearly cylindrical, obtusely six-grooved.

Communicated by Mr. Anderson from the Chelsea garden, in May 1820, where it was raised from seeds sent by Dr. Fischer from Gorenki; who informed us, on his late visit, that there are two varieties of which this is his Iris *Pallasii,* β. chinensis. Native of Chinese Mongolia. A hardy perennial.

J. Sowerby fecit Hannafey

N.2332.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. July 1 1822

Waddell sc.

# Diosma ericoides. Sweet-scented Diosma.

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*Class and Order.*

Pentandria Monogynia.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 5-petala. *Nectaria* 5, supra germen. *Caps.* 3, *s.* 5, coalitæ. *Semina* calyptrata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Diosma *ericoides;* foliis lineari-lanceolatis subtus convexis bifariam imbricatis. *Sp. Pl.* 287. *Mill. ic.* 1. *p.* 84. *t.* 124. *f.* 2.

Diosma *ericoides;* foliis trigonis obtusis glabris floribus terminalibus subsolitariis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 1135. *Thunb. Prodr.* 43? *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 30.

Diosma foliis setaceis acutis. *Hort. Cliff.* 72. *n.* 3.

Spiræa africana lariceis foliis floribus albis, *Buchu* Hottentottorum. *Raj. Dendr.* 91.

Ericæformis Coridis folio æthiopica, floribus pentapetalis in apicibus. *Pluk. Amalth* 236. *t.* 279. *f.* 5.

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The Diosma *ericoides;* is a low branched shrub, bearing a few small white flowers at the extremities of the branches. The leaves, when rubbed, give out a very aromatic, pungent odour, which has no admixture of the foxy smell so offensive in several species of the genus.

From the leaves of this shrub the Hottentots prepare a powder which they call Buku; with this powder mixed with grease they anoint themselves for the sake of the perfume. It is supposed that the Hottentots use for this purpose indiscriminately the leaves of several species of Diosma; but the powder prepared from one particular kind is said to be much more highly prized than the rest; in so much that a very small quantity, less than a thimble full,

full, is said to be of the value of a sheep. As the leaves of Diosma *ericoides* possess a stronger, more fragrant and aromatic quality than perhaps those of any other species, it is probably the very one that is thus highly prized.

As both Bergius and Thunberg describe the leaves of their plant as obtuse, which, in the Hortus Cliffortianus, are said to be acute, it is probable that these authors described a different species; on which account we have entirely omitted the synonym of the former, and marked that of the latter as doubtful.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Requires to be protected from frost. Cultivated by Mr. Philip Miller in 1756. Flowers from March to September. Communicated by N. Hodson, Esq. from the Botanic garden at Bury St. Edmunds.

N.2333



Published by J. Curtis, Walworth, July 1, 1822

# RIVINA LÆVIS. SMOOTH RIVINA.

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*Class and Order.*

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus, persistens. *Cor.* 0, nisi corollam sumas. *Bacca* 1-sperma: *Semine* lentiformi.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

RIVINA *lævis;* racemis simplicibus, floribus tetrandris, foliis ovatis acuminatis glabris planis, caule tereti. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 694. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 273.

RIVINA *lævis;* racemis simplicibus, floribus tetrandris, foliis glabris. *Lin. Mant.* 51. *Kniph. Cent.* 2. *Lam. illustr. t.* 81. *f.* 2.

RIVINA *humilis;* foliis ovatis-lanceolatis glabris. *Mill. Dict. n.* 1. non Linnæi.

PIERCEA foliis ovato lanceolatis glabris. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 7.

SOLANOIDES Americana, circææ foliis glabris. *Tournef. Act. Paris.* 1706.

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RIVINA *lævis* is especially distinguished from *humilis* (supra No. 1781.) by the smoothness of the whole plant and the brighter green colour of its leaves. It has the same valuable property as that species, of bearing its beautiful scarlet fruit, at the same time with the flowers, through the greatest part of the year.

The berries are of the same colour with those of Rivina *humilis* and possess probably the same qualities. We wish some one who cultivates these plants would repeat the experiment of MILLER mentioned above in our account of the last named species, and compare the effect with that of some other deep coloured juices, particularly with the berries of Phytolacca *decandra*.

Native

Native of the West-Indies and requires to be kept in an airy and light part of the stove. Flowers most part of the year. Cultivated by Mr. PHILIP MILLER in 1733. Communicated by the COUNT DE VANDES.

N.2334.

Pub.by.S.Curtis.Walworth.July.1.1822.

# TEMPLETONIA RETUSA. WEDGE-LEAVED TEMPLETONIA.

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*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* ebracteatus, 5-dentatus, dentibus parum inæqualibus. *Carina* oblonga. *Stam.* omnia connexa, antheris uniformibus. *Legumen* pedicellatum, plano-compressum, polyspermum. *Semina* strophiolata.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

TEMPLETONIA *retusa*; bracteis a calyce remotis, vexillo reflexo, staminibus monadelphis.

TEMPLETONIA retusa. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 269. *Bot. Reg.* 383.

RAFNIA retusa. *Venten. Malmais.* 53?

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TEMPLETONIA *retusa* and *glauca* (supra No. 2088,) are so nearly related, as to render it dubious whether they ought to be regarded as distinct species, or only as varieties. But if the characters by which we have attempted to establish them as distinct species, should be found to be constant, they may safely be considered as such. In *glauca* the leaves are glaucous, in *retusa* dark green; in the former the bractes are inserted close to the calyx, the vexillum is not reflected, the stamens are partly at least diadelphous; in the latter the bractes are in the middle of the peduncle, the vexillum is entirely reflected, and the stamens are monadelphous. It seems difficult to decide to which species the Rafnia *retusa* of VENTENAT should be referred; for while his description accords best with our present plant, his figure more nearly resembles that of *glauca*, both in the colour of the leaves and the unreflected vexillum.

An

An evergreen shrub, native of the south-west coast of New Holland, where it was first detected by Mr. Robert Brown. Requires to be protected from frost. Flowers in the spring and summer months. Communicated by Messrs. Loddidges and Sons.

N.2335.



Pub.by J. Curtis, Walworth, July. 1 1811.

Wedd.ell fc.

# ASTRAGALUS BRACHYCARPUS. SHORT-FRUITED ASTRAGALUS.

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## *Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Legumen* plerumque biloculare, gibbum. *Semina* biserialia.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ASTRAGALUS *brachycarpus;* acaulis, foliis ellipticis pubescentibus, scapis racemosis folio longioribus, leguminibus obovatis calycis longitudine. *M. Bieb. Flor. taurico-caucas.* 2. *p.* 201. *et* 3. *p.* 498. *Ejusdem. Cent. plant. rar. Ross.* 2. 58. inedit.

ASTRAGALUS humilis Serpylli foliis. *Buxb. Cent.* 3. *p.* 21. *t.* 38.

ASTRAGALUS orientalis Nummulariæ folio glabro. *Tournef. Coroll.* 28?

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It appears, from a specimen of this species which we have received from Dr. FISCHER, that in its native soil it is both of humbler growth and more pubescent than in its cultivated state. It approaches near to Astragalus *monspeliensis*, (supra No. 375,) but has rounder leaflets and is more erect; the most important difference is in the legumen, which, in the present species scarcely exceeds the calyx in length.

Native of Caucasus near the Constantine-mountain hot-baths, and on the sides of Mount Beschtan. Communicated by Mr. ANDERSON from the Chelsea garden, who raised it from seeds sent by Dr. FISCHER from Gorenki. Flowers in May.

N.2336.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Aug. 1. 1817.

Waddell. Sc.

# Crinum hybridum Erubescente-Capense.
# Hybrid Erubescent Cape Crinum.

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## *Class and Order.*

Hexandria Monogynia.

## *Generic Character.—Vide supra No. 2292.*

## *Hybrid Character.*

Crinum *hybridum erubescente-capense;* foliis acutis sub 7-pedalibus 5 uncias latis, saturate viridibus, margine scabro; scapo 4-pedali basi purpurascente; germine viridi breviter pedunculato; tubo flaccide curvat. viridi 5-unciali; laciniis $3\frac{1}{2}$-uncialibus albis rubro pallidè striatis, interioribus unciam, exteris $\frac{3}{4}$ latis; filamentis assurgenter curvatis limbo brevioribus, basi sub-gibbosâ.

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Descr. Circumference of the neck of the bulb 10 inches. *Leaves* 18, the longest near seven feet long, acute, deep green, 5 inches wide, with a rough margin. *Scape* 4 feet high, purple near the base. *Peduncles* $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, green. *Germen* green. *Cells* with about 14 ovules. *Tube* green, curved, 5 inches long. *Limb* white, striped chiefly on the outside with red, 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the inner an inch, the outer $\frac{3}{4}$ wide. *Filaments* with the points curved upwards like fishhooks, red towards the extremity. *Style* as well as the longest filaments about an inch shorter than the limb, a little knobbed at their insertion. *Flowers* about eleven nearly resembling those of C. *capense* in fragrance and expansion.

The bulb which produced our specimen was raised at Spofforth from seed of C. *capense* ripened in a pond in the garden in the autumn of 1818, the stigma having been impregnated by the pollen of C. *erubescens* v. *major*, and it

it flowered for the first time in April 1822, in the stove of the Earl of Carnarvon, to whom it had been given. Some of the plants raised from the same pod, together with several other mules of which *capense* is the mother, have endured the two last winters, without any protection, in an open and unsheltered part of the garden. The size of the plate renders it impossible to give an accurate representation of this fine plant. Its leaf is only distinguishable by the point which is a little less acute from that of C. *longiflorum, Appendix* p. 11 & 23. *Bot. Reg.* p. 303. C. *capense* has from 27 to 31 ovules in a cell; C. *erubescens* about 5; C. *erubescente-capense* about 14; C. *longiflorum* from 9 to 11. The same gibbosity and connecting membrane at the insertion of the filaments is found in *longiflorum* and in our mule which derives it from *erubescens*. It is chiefly distinguishable from *longiflorum* by the flaccid curvature of the tube in which it follows C. *capense*, by shorter peduncles and blunter leaves. In expansion, breadth of petals, and number of flowers this mule conforms with the female parent.

W. H.

N.2337.



Pub by J. Curtis Walworth. Aug 1. 1813.

# MELASTOMA HETEROMALLA. WOOLY-LEAVED MELASTOMA.

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## *Class and Order.*

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-fidus, campanulatus. *Petala* 5, calyci inserta. *Bacca* 5-locularis, calyce obvoluta.

## *Specific Character.*

MELASTOMA *heteromalla;* foliis cordato-ovalibus integerrimis petiolatis subtus flocculoso-lanatis, calycis limbo membranaceo caduco, petalis obcordatis, antheris basi arcuatis. *Don Mscr.*

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DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, straight, robust, four-sided, three-or-four feet high, densely pubescent; two of the sides convex, the others plane, covered at the lower part with a brownish bark, and throwing out near the top several short thickish silky branches. *Leaves* opposite, petioled, broad-cordate oval, quite entire, 5-nerved and reticulately veined, from four to seven inches long, and from three to five broad, covered underneath with a dense, white, floccolent wool; upper surface green, with numerous adpressed bristly hairs, giving a silky hue to the young leaves. *Panicle* terminal, many-flowered, decussately branched: *branches* short, thick, stiff, silky. *Peduncles* short, bifid or trifid. *Flowers* violet-coloured on very short pedicles, which are furnished at the base with two small, coloured, membranous, caducous scales. *Calyx* oblong, tubular, five-sided, silky-pubescent: *limb* five- rarely six-parted, membranous, reddish, generally falling off with the petals: segments oblong, obtuse. *Petals* five, or rarely six, obcordate. *Sta-*

*mens*

*mens* ten, rarely twelve, inserted, on the margin surrounding the mouth of the calyx: *filaments* slender, cylindrical, white: *anthers* long, subulate, yellowish, arcuate, almost convolute at the base, opening at the top with a single pore. *Style* cylindrical, equal, curved towards the top: *stigma* small, simple, minutely bearded, pale yellow. *Capsule* oblong-ovate, berried, five-celled, five-valved, rarely 6-celled, 6-valved, opening in the centre of each cell with an oblong fissure. *Seeds* numerous, reniform, globose, dotted. *Don Mscr.*

This very beautiful species of MELASTOMA is a native of Brazil. Flowered first in this country as we are informed at Sion House. Our drawing was taken in March last at the fine collection of the COMTESSE DE VANDES, Bayswater.

N.2338.



Curtis Del.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Aug.1.1811

Waddell Sc.

# HIBBERTIA DENTATA. BROWN-LEAVED HIBBERTIA.

***********************

## *Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-phyllus, in fructu connivens. *Petala* 5, decidua. *Capsulæ* plurimæ (1—15) glomeratæ.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

HIBBERTIA *dentata ;* foliis ovato-oblongis ; aristulato-dentatis, floribus trigynis pedunculatis, caule volubili.
HIBBERTIA *dentata ;* foliis oblongis acuminatis glabris aristulato-serratis, floribus pedunculatis trigynis, caule volubili. *De Cand. Syst. Nat. Veg.* 1. *p.* 426. *Bot. Reg.* 282.
HIBBERTIA dentata. *R. Brown ined. Lodd. Cab.* 347.

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The genus HIBBERTIA belongs to the natural order of *Dilleniaceæ* of DE CANDOLLE, an order first proposed by SALISBURY in the Paradisus Londinensis. Most of the genera of this order had been joined by JUSSIEU either to his order of *Magnoliæ,* or that of *Rosaceæ*.

HIBBERTIA *dentata* is a climbing shrub and if planted in the border of a conservatory, to which it is well suited, will, if properly supported, in a few years attain the height of six or eight feet. It produces abundance of bright yellow flowers, which contrast beautifully with the dark brown foliage amongst which they are seated. In cultivation it is principally on the younger leaves that the denticulation is observable, the full grown ones being either quite entire or concealing it by the reflection of their margins.

Only two species of this genus are inserted in the Hortus Kewensis, the *volubilis,* figured at No. 449, of this work under

under the mistaken name of DILLENIA *speciosa*, which is a lofty tree, native of the East Indies. In DE CANDOLLE's excellent natural system of the vegetable kingdom nineteen species are recorded; all of them natives of New Holland, and most of them first discovered by that eminent Botanist and traveller ROBERT BROWN, Esq. the worthy possessor of the Banksian library, herbarium and museum, to whose learning, talents for observation and experimental knowledge of the vegetable creation, the eyes of botanical Europe are directed.

Communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS. Flowers in the spring and most part of the summer. Propagated easily by cuttings and sometimes produces ripe seeds. Loves a soil composed of peat and loam.

N. 2339.

J. Curtis Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Aug. 1. 1822.

# BURCHELLIA BUBALINA. CAPE BURCHELLIA.

***********************

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Capitulum* involucratum. *Cor.* clavato-infundibuliformis: limbo 5-fido abbreviato fauceque imberbi; æstivatione mutuo imbricatâ contortâ. *Stamina* supra medium tubi inserta; *antheris* subsessilibus, inclusis. *Stigma* clavatum. *Bacca* calyce alte 5-fido coronata, bilocularis polysperma. *Brown in Bot. Reg.*

*Specific Name and Synonyms.*

BURCHELLIA *bubalina.*
*Burchellia* capensis. *Brown in Bot. Reg.* 466.
LONICERA *bubalina;* capitulis terminalibus pedunculatis, foliis oblongis integerrimis glabris. *Lin. Suppl. p.* 146.
CEPHÆLIS bubalina. *Persoon Syn. p.* 202. *n.* 12.
BUFFEL-HORN. *Colonis batavis.*

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In the Supplementum Plantarum of the younger LINNÆUS this plant was referred to the genus LONICERA; but as it belongs to the natural order of *Rubiaceæ* it will by no means associate with that genus. PERSOON joined it with Swartz's CEPHÆLIS the TAPOCOMEA of AUBLET and JUSSIEU; but Mr. BROWN, not finding it to accord with any established genus, has considered it as distinct from any, and given it the name of BURCHELLIA in honour of Mr. BURCHELL, a very enterprising traveller in Southern Africa, who has favoured the public with an interesting account of his travels in that country. And, certainly, persons who, in spite of deprivations and difficulties, spend a large portion of their valuable time in such hazardous undertakings, for the promotion of science, merit this only reward

ward of the botanist; but we can by no means approve of altering the specific name, which, when once established, should remain inviolate, except for very particular reasons; we have therefore thought it right to restore the name of *bubalina*.

Burchellia *bubalina* is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called Buffelhorn or Buffaloe-Horn, a name given it by the colonists from the extreme hardness of its wood.

Flowers in the spring or summer. Requires to be protected from frost and we believe has seldom blossomed in this country without the assistance of the heat of the stove. Communicated by Messrs. Loddiges and Sons.

# FUMARIA CAVA *var.* ALBIFLORA. WHITE HOLLOW-ROOTED FUMITORY.

*********************

*Class and Order.*

DIADELPHIA HEXANDRIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* diphyllus. *Cor.* ringens. *Filamenta* 2, membranacea, singula Antheris 3.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

FUMARIA *cava;* caule simplici, racemo terminali, bracteis integerrimis, foliis biternatis apicibus tridentatis, radice tuberosa cava.

FUMARIA *bulbosa;* caule simplici, racemo terminali, bracteis oblongis pedunculo longioribus, foliis biternatis oblongis acutiusculis, radice tuberosa cava. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 860. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 239.

FUMARIA *cava;* caule simplici, bracteis longitudine florum integris, radice cava. *Curtis in Bot. Mag. n.* 232.

FUMARIA *cava;* caule simplici, foliolis obtusiusculis, calcari recurvo, bracteis lanceolatis acutis, radice cava. *Retz. prodr. Fl. Scand. ed.* 2. *n.* 860. *Hoffm. Germ.* 248. *Ehrh. beitr.* 6. *p.* 145.

CORYDALIS bulbosa. *Persoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 269, *n.* 12.

CORYDALIS *tuberosa;* caule simplici exsquamato, foliis 2 biternatim sectis, segmentis cuneatis inciso-multifidis, bracteis ovatis integris, radice cava. *De Cand. Syst. Veg. Nat.* 2. *p.* 117.

CORYDALIS *cava;* radice tuberosa cava, caule simplicissimo diphyllo, foliis biternatis: intermedio producto, bracteis oblongis acutis. *Wahlenb. Fl. carp. p.* 211.

FUMARIA *major;* radice bulbosa, caule simplici, bracteis integerrimis ovato-lanceolatis floribus brevioribus. *Roth. Germ.* I. 30. II. 151.

FUMARIA bulbosa major. *Flor. Dan. t.* 605. *Kniph. Cent.* 1.

FUMARIA bulbosa radice cava major. *Bauh. Pin.* 143.

FUMARIA

Fumaria radice cava major flore purpureo et albo. *Moris. Hist.* § 3. *p.* 261. *t.* 12. *f.* 6.
Fumaria altera. *Cam. Epit.* 891. *f.* 1.
Pistolochia *Fuchs. Hist.* 91.
Radix cava. *Dod. pempt.* 327. *Lob. ieon.* 759. *Park. Parad.* 275.
Aristolochia flore albo. *Hort. Eystt. ord. vern.* 1. *t.* 2. *f.* 4.
Pseudo-Fumaria. *Riv. tetrap. irreg. ic.* 73.

---

Mr. Curtis in an early part of this work separated the two varieties of Linnæus's Fumaria *bulbosa* into distinct species, and applied to them the very appropriate names of *cava* and *solida,* which Linnæus himself had affixed to his varieties. But Willdenow inconsiderately retained the name of *bulbosa* for the *cava,* and applied that of *Halleri* to *solida.* And as this author has been generally followed in the Hortus Kewensis, our present plant occurs therein under the name of *bulbosa;* though that of *solida* is adopted for the other species. De Candolle, apparently to avoid the anomaly of a hollow bulb, calls it *tuberosa,* thus unnecessarily adding one more to the number of appellations.

We believe that the character of entire as opposed to palmate bractes will always distinguish this species from *solida.*

De Candolle, in the second volume of his Systema, has erected the genus Fumaria, as established by Linnæus, to the dignity of a natural order, under the name of *Fumariaceæ.* This order is divided into six distinct genera, distinguished chiefly by the number of petals and seeds; and Fumaria is limited to the monopetalous and one-seeded species. To this we have nothing to object; but for the present we prefer adhering to the old name to the adopting that of Corydalis to which genus our plant belongs according to this new arrangement. Fumaria *cava* has not been found indigenous in Britain, though it occurs in shady and moist situations in almost the whole of Europe from the north of Italy to Sweden, and even in Siberia and Kamtchatka. It was much more common in our gardens formerly than at present. Flowers from February to the latter end of April. Communicated by Messrs. Whitley, Brame, and Milne. Propagated by cuttings of the root, of which Parkinson says that "being broken every part will grow." In his time the white variety seems to have been most common, but is now of very rare occurrence.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Aug 1 1811.

Weddell. Sc.

# POTERIUM CAUDATUM. SMOOTH SHRUBBY BURNET.

*********************

## *Class and Order.*

MONŒCIA POLYANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

MASC. *Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-partita. *Stam.* 30—50.
FEM. *Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-partita. *Pist.* 2. Bacca è tubo corollæ indurato.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

POTERIUM *caudatum* [Dioicum] inerme, frutescens, ramis teretibus villosis, spicis elongatis laxis. *Hort. Kew. ed.* I. 3. *p.* 354. *ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 286. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 423. *Poirét Encycl. Bot. Suppl.* 4. *p.* 415. *Martyn Mill. Dict. n.* 4.

---

Native of the Canary Islands, from whence it was introduced into this country in the year 1779 by Mr. FRANCIS MASSON, but seems to be very little known upon the continent, as we judge by its not occurring in any of the systematic writers, except as copied from the first edition of AITON's Hortus Kewensis.

In some respects it differs from the other species of the genus, but has a nearer affinity with *spinosum* than the rest.

It seems to be constantly dicœcious, the male and female flowers growing upon distinct shrubs. We have twice in different years received specimens from our friend Mr. WALKER of Arno's-grove both of them female, and from Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME and MILNE, a specimen from a male plant. In the female each flower is supported by a proportionally large, concave, ovate-acuminate *bracte*, and and two interior smaller ones, (*Calyx* of LINNÆUS) villous, scariose, deciduous, and applied close to the globular, *germen*. *Calyx* (*Corolla* of LINNÆUS) four-cleft, green edged with

with white, smooth, persistent and reflected on the germen. *Styles* 2, filiform, with pencilled, purple *stigmas*. But in the plant from which our drawing was made the flowers had generally three styles and six calycine leaflets, which was not the case in the other specimen and is not its natural state.

In the male, the bractes and calycine leaflets are the same as in the female, but there being no germen interposed the inner bractes are applied close to the calyx. *Anthers* numerous, large hemispherical, supported on slender filaments.

If the inner bractes are to be called calyx, then this part is below the germen, and the corolla above, which is a very unusual anomaly.

We believe no figure has ever before been published of this plant. Requires the protection of the Greenhouse. Flowers in March and April.

L.2342.



Pubd by Richard Phillips

# ARGEMONE ALBIFLORA. WHITE-FLOWERED ARGEMONE.

***********************

## *Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-petala. *Cal.* 3-phyllus. *Caps.* semivalvis.

## *Specific Character and Synonymś.*

ARGEMONE *albiflora;* capsulis quinque-valvibus, pedunculatis, foliis subspinosis. *Hornem. Hort. Hafn. p.* 489.
ARGEMONE alba. *Lestib. Bot. Belg.* 4. *p.* 131.
ARGEMONE *mexicana,* β. albiflora. *De Cand. Syst. veg.* 2. *p.* 86.
ARGEMONE *mexicana,* α. floribus albis. *Hist. Nat. medic. et. econom. des Pavots et des Argémones.* β. *Lam. Encycl.* 1. *p.* 247. *De Freylin Catal. du. Jard. de Buttigliera.* 1810. *Syn. Plant. Mus. Florent.* 1806. *Cat. Plant. Hort. Patavini.* 1812.

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ARGEMONE *albiflora,* has generally been considered to be only a variety of *mexicana,* but seems to be a distinct species, and is recorded as such by Professor HORNEMAN in his Catalogue of the Copenhagen garden. NUTTALL mentions by report only " not merely a variety, but distinct species with white flowers" as occurring in Georgia. In our plant, for which, as well as for the principal part of the above synonymy, we are indebted to PHILIP BARKER WEBB, Esq. of Milford House, near Godalmin, Surrey, who raised it from seeds sent him from Italy by Mr. ALBERT PAROLINI of Bassano.

The leaves are narrower than in *mexicana,* much less sharply spined, with the veins only faintly marked with white;

white; but the principal difference is that the flowers of the latter are, for the most part, nearly sessile, being embosomed in an involucrum of leaves, whereas those of A. *albiflora* are on nearly naked peduncles.

Although native of a tropical climate, like ARGEMONE *mexicana,* it may be considered as a hardy annual as it readily ripens its seeds in the open air.

N.2343.



Curtis Del

Pub.by S. Curtis. Walworth. Sept 2. 1822.

Wood

# BRACHYSTELMA TUBEROSA. TUBEROUS-ROOTED BRACHYSTELMA.

## *Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA DIGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

Asclepiadea. *Corolla* campanulata, sinubus angulatis. *Columna* inclusa. *Corona* monophylla, 5-fida: lobis antheris oppositis, dorso simplicibus. *Antheræ* absque membrana apiculari. *Massæ pollinis* erectæ, basi insertæ. BROWN, Mscr.

## *Specific Name and Synonym.*

BRACHYSTELMA tuberosa. *Brown Mscr.*
STAPELIA tuberosa. *Meerb. ic. t. 54. f. 1.* monente D. AITON.

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DESCR. *Root* a round tuber. *Stem* short, shrubby, branched: *branches* rounded, villous. *Leaves* opposite, membraneous, linear-lanceolate, concave, margins and keel ciliate. *Flowers* in half whorls, about the size of STAPELIA *reclinata n.* 1397, three or four in each whorl, on short, cernuous peduncles. *Calyx* 5-cleft, acute, shorter than the tube of the corolla, and with the peduncle clothed with short glandular hairs. *Corolla* on the outside green, dotted with red; on the inside black-purple, streaked with yellow in the centre: *tube* bell shaped: *limb* 5-cleft, margins of the *laciniæ* revolute, ciliate at the base. *Corona* 5-cleft: segments triangular, conniving at the points. Like those of the STAPELIÆ, the flowers have a very offensive odour, in this instance most resembling human fæces.

Mr. BROWN in his valuable treatise on the natural orders of *Asclepiadeæ* and *Apocineæ*, published in the first volume of the transactions of the Wernerian Society, has divided the genus STAPELIA, but our present plant, will not unite with any of the genera there established; we are therefore highly

highly indebted to the friendship of this learned Botanist, for enabling us to establish the genus of this very rare plant.

MEERBURG's figure, above quoted, which was pointed out to Mr. BROWN by Mr. AITON, represents the flower much larger than in our specimen, with the segments elongated to a very narrow point.

A native of the Cape of Good Hope, requiring to be protected from frost, and more particularly from damps. Communicated in blossom in June last, by Mr. JOSEPH KNIGHT of the Exotic Nursery in the King's Road.

N2344.

# PAPAVER NUDICAULE, δ. RUBRO-AURANTIACUM.
# ORANGE-COLOURED, NAKED-STALKED POPPY.

***********************

*Class and Order.*

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 4-petala. *Cal.* diphyllus. *Caps.* 1-locularis, sub stigmate persistente poris dehiscens.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PAPAVER *nudicaule;* capsulis erectis hispidis, scapo unifloro hispido, foliis simplicibus pinnato-sinuatis, calycibus hirsutis. *Vide supra No.* 1633.

(δ.) *rubro-aurantiacum.* FISCH. *De Cand. Syst. Veg. nat. 2. p.* 70.

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DE CANDOLLE enumerates four varieties of PAPAVER *nudicaule*, of which this is the last, and he observes that it may probably be a distinct species. Perhaps farther observation may prove some of the others to be specifically different. Our Plant, while it differs very materially from the figure in Flora Danica referred to by this author as a good representation of his variety γ. *radicatum*, which has very hairy leaves, and if the drawing is correct a quite different stigma, has not however the characters mentioned from Dr. FISCHER of adpressed hairs on the scape, and the lobules of the leaves terminated with a bristle. From the yellow-flowered variety figured at No. 1633, it differs in size, and in the colour both of the flowers and hairs of the scape, and in the form of the leaves, which are also destitute of all hairiness. Perhaps the number of the rays of the stigma, may afford a good specific distinction; which in our plant are eight, in the one figured in the Flora Danica, if the artist be correct, only four; but we are not certain of the constancy of this character.

The

The variety mentioned at No. 1633, to have been received from Mr. Loddiges was probably the same as our plant, but upon referring to the specimen, we find that the leaves in that are thinly scattered over with hairs, and the lobes terminated with a bristle; so that the total want of hairiness in the leaves appears to have been the effect of cultivation.

Native of Dahuria. A hardy biennial. Flowers in June and July. Communicated by Mr. Anderson from the Chelsea garden, where it was raised from seeds sent by Dr. Fischer.

N.2345.

# Orobus hirsutus. Hairy Bitter-Vetch.

*********************

*Class and Order.*

Diadelphia Decandria.

*Generic Character.*

*Stylus* linearis. *Cal.* basi obtusus: laciniis superioribus profundioribus, brevioribus.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Orobus *hirsutus;* foliis conjugatis petiolatis, stipulis integris. *Sp. Pl.* 1027. *ed. Willd.* 3. *p.* 1072. *M. B. Fl. Taur. Caucas.* 2. *p.* 152. *et.* 3. *p.* 461.

Orobus *laxiflorus;* villosus, foliis conjugatis ovatis acutis, stipulis maximis sagittatis, floribus laxe racemosis, laciniis calycinis subulato-setaceis. *Desfont. in Annáles du Mus.* 12. *p.* 57. *t.* 8.

Orobus creticus latifolius incanus. *Tournef. Cor.* 26.

Orobus latifolius repens, flore cæruleo, foliis et siliquis hirsutis. *Boerh. Ind. alt.* 2. *p.* 46. *n.* 7.

Orobus sylvaticus, foliis circa caulem auriculatis. *Buxb. Cent.* 3. *p.* 22. *t.* 41.

---

The Orobus *hirsutus* is a very rare plant, and is not recorded either in the Hortus Kewensis or any of the catalogues of plants growing in our gardens.

It was one of the plants discovered by Tournefort in the Isle of Candia, and from his specimens the figure of Desfontaines above quoted was taken. It is nearest of kin to Orobus *lathyroides* (No. 2098) from which it differs chiefly in having quite entire as well as pubescent stipules and leaves; and in the trichotomous division of the upper part of the stem.

The faultiness of the description added by Willdenow, from a dried specimen, occasioned Desfontaines to doubt this

this plant being the same as Orobus *hirsutus* of Linnæus; the raceme which Willdenow describes as many flowered, seldom or never consisting of more than five flowers, and the corolla exceeding the calyx by one-half, instead of their being equal.

A hardy perennial. Native of Candia, Thrace, Iberia, Tauria, and oriental Caucasus. Flowers in May and June. Communicated by Mr. Anderson, from the Chelsea garden.

N.2346.

# LYSIMACHIA EPHEMERUM. WILLOW-LEAVED LOOSE-STRIFE.

********************

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* rotata. *Caps.* globosa, mucronata, 10-valvis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

LYSIMACHIA *Ephemerum;* racemis terminalibus, petalis obovatis patulis, foliis lineari-lanceolatis sessilibus. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 1. *v.* 1. *p.* 198.—*ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 314. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 816. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 4. *p.* 121. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 2.

LYSIMACHIA *Ephemerum;* racemis simplicibus terminalibus, petalis obtusis, staminibus corolla brevioribus. *Sp. Pl.* 209. *Murray Comm. Goett.* 1782. *p.* 9. *t.* 2. optima.

LYSIMACHIA salicifolia. *Mill. Dict. n.* 6.

LYSIMACHIA Otani. *D'Asso Arragon.* 22. *n.* 168. *t.* 2. *f.* 1.

LYSIMACHIA Ephemerum. *D. C. fl. franç. sep. p.* 381.

EPHEMERUM Matthioli *Dod. Pempt.* 203. *fig. bona Lob. ic.* 354. *Bauh. pin.* 244. *Bauh. Hist.* 2. *p.* 905.

EPHEMERUM spurium Lobelii. *Obs.* 191. *Rob. ic.*

Synonymon *Till. Pis.* 106. *t.* 40. *f.* 2. ut pote vix ad hanc speciem pertinens, ex consulto omittitur.

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LYSIMACHIA *Ephemerum, atropurpurea,* and *dubia* before the publication of MURRAY's figures in the Gœttingen Commentaries were generally confounded together. Our present species is a handsome growing plant with long terminal spikes of white flowers tinged with purple, and very worthy of a place in the flower-garden. The dotting on the underside of the leaves, mentioned in the descriptions of this plant,

plant, is so minute as not to be visible with the naked eye on the upper leaves, but is very evident on the older ones.

A hardy perennial. Native of Spain, the south of France, and, according to THUNBERG, of Japan. Flowers from July to September.

We received fine specimens of this plant from the Botanical garden at Bury St. Edmunds, in the present year, but our drawing was taken by the late Mr. SYDENHAM EDWARDS at the Brompton garden, several years ago.

N2347.



Pubd by S Curtis Walworth. Sept. 2. 1822.

# PHYTEUMA SPICATUM. SPIKED RAMPION.

***********************

*Class and Order.*

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cor.* rotata, 5-partita: laciniis linearibus. *Stigma* 2- s. 3-fidum. *Caps.* 2- s. 3-locularis, infera.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PHYTEUMA *spicatum;* spica oblonga elongata, stylis pilosiusculis, (bi-) trifidis, foliis radicalibus cordatis duplicato-dentatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 923. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 5. *p.* 82. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 355.
PHYTEUMA spicatum. *De Cand. Flor. Franç. n.* 2867.
RAPUNCULUS spicatus. *Mill. Dict. Scopol. Carniol. ed.* 2. *n.* 238. *Bauh. Pin.* 92. *Bauh. Prodr. t.* 32.
RAPUNCULUS foliis radicalibus cordatis, tubis bicornibus revolutis. *Hall. Hist. n.* 684.
RAPUNTIUM majus. *Ger. emac.* 453. *f.* 1.
RAPUNCULUM alopecuron. *Dod. pempt.* 165.
RAPUNTIUM majus alopecuri comoso flore. *Lob. ic.* 329. *f.* 1.
RAPUNCULUS corniculatus spicatus, s. alopecuroides. *Moris. Hist.* 2. *p.* 463. *s.* 5. *t.* 5. *f.* 46.
RAPUNCULUS corniculatus spica longiore. *Riv. Monop. irreg.* 108.
(*α.*) floribus ochroleucis.
(*β.*) floribus cæruleis.

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Some authors have described the flowers of PHYTEUMA *spicatum* as being of a blue colour, others of a yellowish white. It is not improbable that both colours may exist in the same species, but we are inclined to think that two different species have been confounded together; and perhaps the trifid or bifid division of the stigma may distinguish

distinguish them. The late Dr. Roemer, in the Systema Vegetabilium, says the flowers are usually yellowish white, very rarely blue, and questions whether the latter may not be a distinct species, being of much humbler growth. This author enumerates several varieties, differing chiefly in the form of the leaves and colour of the flowers.

A hardy perennial. Native of the middle parts of Europe. Flowers in June and July. Communicated by Mr. Jenkins from his Botanical garden in the New-Road.

The outline figures represent, a radical leaf; *a*. a flower magnified; *b*. a stamen magnified.

N. 2348.

P. Curtis Del.

Pub by Lackington Allen & Co. Temple Mill. Jan 1. 1807.

# ERICA MUTABILIS. MUTABLE HEATH.

***********************

*Class and Order.*

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 4-phyllus. *Cor.* persistens: limbo 4-fido. *Antheræ* ante anthesin per foramina duo lateralia connexæ. *Caps.* 4—8-locularis, 4—8-valvis.

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

§. II. Longifloræ. A. Antheræ aristatæ.

ERICA *mutabilis;* foliis ternis quaternisve, floribus terminalibus numerosis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 369.
ERICA mutabilis. *Andrews's Heaths, Vol.* 3. *Lodd. Cab.* 46.

---

A low crooked *shrub* with few branches. *Leaves* ternate, sometimes quaternate, patent: margins reflected, ciliated with long, black, straggling hairs. *Flowers* grow many together on the extremities of the branches, on long, coloured *peduncles*, at first cernuous, afterwards erect. *Bractes* 2, distant from the calyx. *Calyx* small, 4-cleft: segments erect, minutely ciliate and terminated with an awn. *Tube* of corolla $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, slightly curved, angular, somewhat enlarged upwards, but contracted at the mouth: laciniæ of the limb obtuse, recurved at the point, with the margins reflected at the base. *Anthers* awned, oblong, black-purple, protruded very little beyond the tube. *Germen* top-shaped, grooved, hairy at the top. *Style* longer than stamens: *stigma* capitate.

Erica *mutabilis* is a beautiful Heath, producing a great number of flowers, at first pale, afterwards of a bright crimson colour. Mr. LODDIGES remarks that it is apt to exhaust itself

itself by overflowering, and recommends some of the buds to be pulled off before they expand to lengthen its life. He observes too that it is not easily propagated except by seeds.

Flowers in September and October. Requires protection from frost and the same treatment as other Cape Heaths. Communicated by Messrs. Loddiges and Sons.

N 2349.

Curtis. Del. f/1

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Sep. 2. 1812

# Anchusa Barrelieri. Barrelier's Bugloss.

**********************

## *Class and Order.*

Pentandria Monogynia.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* infundibuliformis, fauce clausa fornicibus. *Sem.* basi insculpta.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

Anchusa *Barrelieri;* foliis radicalibus elliptico-lanceolatis; caulinis semiamplexicaulibus, racemis conjugatis, calycibus quinquepartitis tubo corollæ æqualibus.

Anchusa *Barrelieri;* foliis oblongis subintegris utrinque attenuatis cauleque simplici hispidis, pedunculis trifidis, calycibus quinquepartitis. *Roem. et Sch. Syst. Veg.* 4. *p.* 97. *ex. De Cand. Fl. Franç. n.* 2731.

Anchusa *Barrelieri;* foliis ovato-lanceolatis, caule erecto, axillis foliorum florigeris, racemis paniculatis unilateralibus, calycibus quinquepartitis, corollæ tubo brevissimo. *Tenore Fl. Neapol. p.* 46.

Anchusa *Barrelieri;* caulibus erectis subsimplicibus, foliis oblongo-lanceolatis denticulatis hispidis, racemis conjugatis paniculatis bracteatis, calycibus obtusissimis tubo corollæ æqualis longioribus. *Lehm. Asperif. p.* 227. *n.* 170.

Anchusa *Barrelieri;* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis acutis, caule paniculato racemis conjugatis nudis, calycibus quinque-partitis: laciniis linearibus obtusissimis, bracteis linearibus. *Baumg. Fl. Transylv.* 1. *p.* 122. ex Lehman.

Buglossum *Barrelieri;* foliis ovato-lanceolatis, caule erecto, axillis foliorum florigeris, racemis florum unilateralibus. *Allioni Ped. n.* 164.

Myosotis *obtusa;* caule subsimplici foliisque lanceolatis acutis subrepandis hispidis, spicis conjugatis subcorymbosis,

rymbosis, calycibus obtusissimis. *Waldst. et Kit. pl. rar. Hung.* 1. *p.* 103. *t.* 100. *Willd. Enum.* 1. *p.* 176. *Roem. et Sch. Sp. Pl.* 4. *p.* 107.

Buglossum sylvestre minus, flore azureo, radice perenni, italicum. *Barr. ic.* 333.

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It seems now pretty generally agreed that the Myosotis *obtusa* of Waldstein and Kitaibel and Anchusa *Barrelieri* are the same. In our plant the leaves were more entire at the margin than as represented in either of the figures above quoted, but we see no reason to doubt that all belong to the same species. We do not however pretend at present to ascertain whether this plant ought to be arranged under Anchusa or Myosotis, being entirely led in regard to it by the authority of Lehman.

A hardy perennial. Native of Italy and the South of France. Flowers in May. Communicated by Mr. Anderson from the Chelsea garden.

Curtis. Walworth. Oct 1 18[illegible]

# ARTHROPODIUM CIRRATUM. BROAD-LEAVED ARTHROPODIUM.

***********************

## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-petala, patens, petalis deciduis: interioribus margine undulatis v. fimbriatis. *Filam.* barbata. *Antheræ* basi emarginatæ insertæ. *Germ.* loculis polyspermis. *Stylus* filiformis. *Stigma* hispidulum. *Caps.* subglobosa, 3-locularis, 3-valvis, valvis medio septigeris. *Semina* pauca, subangulata, umbilico nudo. *Embryo* curvatus. BROWN *mutatis terminis.*

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ARTHROPODIUM *cirratum;* racemo diviso, bracteis foliaceis, pedicellis fasciculatis, petalis interioribus integerrimis, filamentorum dimidio barbato basi biappendiculato, foliis lanceolato-ensiformibus. *Brown* Mss.

ANTHERICUM *cirratum;* foliis lanceolatis planiusculis: scapo paniculato, filamentis bicirratis. *Forster Prodr. fl. Austr. p.* 24. *Willd. Sp. Pl. 2. p.* 146.

ANTHERICUM latifolium. *Banks and Soland.* Mss.

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Another species of ARTHROPODIUM, the *paniculatum,* will be found at No. 1421 of this work; from which our present plant differs in the much greater width of the leaves and revolute bractes; greater size of its white flowers; and both from that and every known species in the greater length of the spur-like processes at the base of the bearded part of the filaments, of which Mr. BROWN could only trace mere rudiments in any of the other species; in the entire margins of the inner petals; and in the thicker root, approaching to tuberous.

Native

Native of New Zealand, where it was discovered by Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander, in their celebrated voyage to the South Seas and round the world, with Captain Cook.

Has been treated as a greenhouse plant, but Mr. Milne thinks it may prove hardy. Flowers in May and June. Communicated by Messrs. Whitley, Brame, and Milne of the Fulham Nursery, where it was raised from seeds given them by the Rev. William Wood, to whom they were sent by——Bigge, Esq. late commissioner in New-South-Wales.

N.2351



Pub. by J. Curtis, Walworth, Dec 1 1832. Waddell Sc

# THYSANOTUS JUNCEUS. RUSHLIKE THYSANOTUS.

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## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Corolla* 6-petala, patens, persistens; petalis interioribus latioribus, limbo utrinque colorato, marginibus fimbriatis ciliis articulatis. *Stamina* 6, (raro 3,) imæ corollæ inserta, vel hypogna, declinata. *Filamenta* glabra, brevia. *Antheræ* lineares, emarginaturæ baseos insertæ: 3 interiores sæpius elongatæ, reclinatæ. *Germen* loculis dispermis. *Stylus* filiformis, declinatus. *Stigma* parvum. *Caps* 3-loularis, 3-valvis, valvis medio septiferis. *Semina* bina, altero erecto, altero pendulo, strophiolata. BROWN *mutatis terminis*. Chlamysporum. SALISBURY.

## *Specific Character and Synonym.*

THYSANOTUS *junceus;* radicibus fibrosis, caulibus ramosis diffusis teretibus striatis: ramulis subangulatis, foliis radicalibus abbreviatis caulinisque strictis patenti-erectis, umbellis paucifloris, antheris inæqualibus. *Br. Prodr.* 283.

CHLAMYSPORUM *juncifolium;* foliis linearibus integerrimis: spicis laxe paniculatis, ipsis confertissimis: antheris recurvis, alternis longissimis. *Salisb. Parad. Lond. t.* 103.

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Our plant did not appear, at the time we received it, to have either radical or cauline leaves to be distinguished from the rush like, rounded, streaked stems, branched, toward the top, into a few, divaricate, slender, somewhat angular branches, bearing few-flowered umbels; one flower only

only expanding at a time, which is of short duration, but very beautiful on account of the delicately fringed internal petals. The outer petals are linear-lanceolate with a powdery pubescence at the apex. The inner ones are like the outer, except being bordered with a very broad margin beautifully fringed. Both series of laciniæ are persistent, the outer ones remaining more or less spread, whilst the inner close round the oval, trilocular capsule containing two seeds in each cell. *Stamens* 6. *Filaments* short, yellow, attached below the germen; three of them alternating with and three opposed to the petals; the former bear short, twisted anthers, yellow with purple tips, the *anthers* of the latter are more than twice the length of the other, linear, purple and hardly seem to be polliniferous. The *style* is longer than these, curved, purple.

Mr. Brown places this genus in his natural order of *Asphodeleæ*, in which however he includes several of Jussieu's *Asparagi;* but remarks that from its near affinity with Arthropodium it comes nearer to Anthericum than to the *Asparagoideæ* of that order, with which Mr. Salisbury connects it.

For this very rare plant we are indebted to Mr. Joseph Knight of the Exotic Nursery, King's-Road, who raised it from seeds he received from New South Wales, in the spring of 1820. He observes that it is delicate and requires to be kept in an airy sunny situation, in the greenhouse, during the winter months. Propagated most readily by seeds, but may also be increased by cuttings. It flowered in July last.

Native of the country round Port Jackson where it was first discovered by Mr. Robert Brown.

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**The outline figures shew the parts of fructification magnified and section of the capsule.**

N. 2352.

# Crinum aquaticum. Aquatic Crinum.

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*Class and Order.*

Hexandria Monogynia.

*Generic Character.—Vide No. 2292.*

*Specific Character and Synonyms.*

*Sect.* II. Semipatentes. *Subdiv.* 2. Longifoliæ vel inclinatæ.

Crinum *aquaticum*, bulbo ovato; foliis 4-pedalibus, canaliculatis, tortuosis, viridibus, margine scabro; spathâ rubrâ, unciali, imâ parte integrâ, apice diviso; pedunculis sub-uncialibus; loculis 8-spermis; tubo triunciali; limbo 2-unciali, albo striato, seriùs rebescente; stylo temere vel incurvato vel declinato; filamentis divaricatis apicibus conniventibus (an semper?), basi sub-gibbosâ, membranâ crassâ, conspicuâ, faucem tubi exsuperante, laciniisque adhærente connexis, exterioribus unciam, interioribus $\frac{3}{4}$ stylo brevioribus; stigmate crasso, rotundatè trigono, viridescente; floribus successivis, odoratis.

Crinum aquaticum, *Nobis in appendice, p.* 22.

Crinum campanulatum. *In spec. enum. supra* 2121.

Crinum aquaticum. *Burchell catalogus geographicus plantarum Africæ australis extra-tropicæ, No.* 3785. inedit.

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Descr. *Bulb* ovate; *leaves* four feet long, green, deeply channelled so as to appear cylindrical, tortuous, pointed, an inch and half wide near the base, with a rough margin; *scape* green, about fourteen inches long: *spathe* red, one inch long, the lower half undivided, the upper 2-cleft; *umbel* about 4-flowered, with slender *bractes*; *peduncles* an inch or less in length, green; *germen* short, green; cells eight seeded; tube slender, a little curved, about three

three inches long, red streaked with green; *limb* about two inches long, glossy white with a red streak on each segment near the base, becoming after a while deep rose-coloured without and mottled with rose-colour within, campanulate with the points reflected, the inner segments near an inch wide, obtuse, the outer narrower, hooked; *style* pale red, irregularly incurved or declined, a little shorter than the limb; *stigma* large, triangularly rounded, yellowish green; filaments pale red, diverging with the points conniving (Quære whether always?), the outer an inch, the inner $\frac{3}{4}$ shorter than the style, united at their base which is a little gibbous by a conspicuous glossy green fleshy membrane adhering to the base of the limb. N. B. The stigma became larger and yellower after the drawing was completed. This plant was discovered by Mr. BURCHELL in the E. of the Cape colony in shallow grassy ponds, liable to be dried up in summer. The figure was made from a specimen produced in May by a bulb given by Mr. B. to the EARL of CARNARVON. It is a hardy green-house plant, not requiring constant immersion. The flowers have a powerful fragrance, a little resembling that of C. *capense*. The glossy white of the young flowers, and the deep rose-colour of those which are older, form a beautiful contrast. The figure represents the inside which is only mottled; the outside becomes entirely red. The conspicuous waxy thick membrane appears to be only an extraordinary enlargement of the same process which is distinguishable in C. *erubescens*, and C. *flaccidum*; and perhaps the posture of the filaments is not invariable, since those of C. *arenarium* and *defixum* diverge and connive when the flower begins to collapse. The particles of pollen perhaps smaller than those of any other species, and the one-leaved spathe is an anomaly in the genus. Its foliage much resembles that of C. *capense* but without the glaucous hue, and is still more like that of C. *crassifolium*, appendix, p. 23, which last appears to be the AMARYLLIS *revoluta*, var. B. of the Bot. Reg. 615, a plant differing in habit and perennial foliage from C. *revolutum*, which is AMARYLLIS *revoluta*, var. A. of the Bot. Reg. 623. If it had been ascertained that the short filaments of C. *aquaticum* always connived, considering its other remarkable features, we should have detached it from the genus CRINUM under the name CRINOPSIS. *W. H.*

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a. Cell shewing eight ovules. b. Particle of pollen magnified.
c. Dissection to shew the stamens, and the connecting membrane at the faux of the tube.

N2353.



Pub.by S.Curtis.Walworth. Oct.1 1822.

Weddell. Sc.

# ALSTRŒMERIA PULCHELLA. SPECKLED ALSTRŒMERIA.

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## *Class and Order.*

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cor.* 6-petala, subbilabiata: petalis duobus inferioribus basi tubulosis. *Stamina* declinata. *Germ.* inferum, 3—6-angulare.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

ALSTRŒMERIA *pulchella;* caule erecto, foliis sessilibus lanceolatis, pedunculis involucro longioribus, petalis recurvo patentibus acuminatis subæqualibus: duobus erectis maculatis angustioribus.
ALSTRŒMERIA pulchella. *Lin. Suppl.* 206 ?
ALSTRŒMERIA *Ligta;* caule erecto, foliis lanceolato-linearibus, floribus umbellatis, petalis subconformibus. *Flor. Peruv. 3. p.* 59 ?
HEMEROCALLIS floribus purpurascentibus striatis *vulgo* Ligtu. *Feuill. Peruv. 2. p.* 710. *t.* 4. vix dubia.

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Although we have very little doubt but that our plant is the same species as that described and figured by Father FEUILLÈE, and referred to by LINNÆUS as a synonym of A. *Ligtu*, and consequently that the species published under that name at No. 125 of this work, is not the original *Ligtu;* yet as that plant is now well known in Europe by this name, we think that any attempt to restore the original appellation, were we quite certain of the error, would only add to the confusion. Not to increase unnecessarily the number of species we refer our plant to A. *pulchella*, under which name we received it, though we confess that it does not well agree with the description in the Supplementum Plantarum;

Plantarum; and we do this the more readily as there is no species described in the Flora Peruviana by the name of *pulchella*, which was taken up by Linnæus from a drawing only. There is no figure of ALSTRŒMERIA *Ligtu* in the Flora Peruviana of RUEZ and PAVON, the drawings and dried specimens of that plant being lost by shipwreck, but their description disagrees in very few points with our present subject; and they refer to FEUILLEE's figure without stigmatising it as *bad;* a character given it by WILLDENOW, and which it well deserves, if intended to represent the plant now known by that name. The specimens preserved in their Herbarium now in the possession of Mr. LAMBERT, as A. *Ligtu*, are more like our plant than the one which is so called at present; but perhaps may be only varieties of *Pelegrina*.

Our drawing was taken from a weak plant; a stronger may probably produce more flowers in the umbel and consequently a greater number of leaves in the involucrum. Communicated by Mr. ANDERSON from the Chelsea garden in June last; where it flowered in the greenhouse. Native of Chili whence the seeds were received in 1820.

N 2354.

J Sowerby. Del.

Pub. by S. Curtis. Walworth. Oct 1. 1822.

Weddell Sc.

# PASSIFLORA LUNATA. CRESCENT-LEAVED PASSION-FLOWER.

## *Class and Order.*

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

## *Generic Character.*

*Cal.* 5-partitus, coloratus. *Cor.* 5-petala, calyci inserta. *Nectar.* Corona filamentosa. *Pepo* pedicellata.

## *Specific Character and Synonyms.*

PASSIFLORA *lunata;* foliis bilobis punctatis basi subcordatis, petiolis eglandulosis, pedunculis axillaribus geminis, filis coronæ exterioribus compresso-clavatis.

PASSIFLORA *lunata;* foliis bilobis punctatis basi subcordatis biglandulosis, nectarii radiis exterioribus compresso-clavatis obtusis. *Smith. Ic. Pict.* 1. *tab.* 1.

PASSIFLORA *lunata;* foliis cordatis bilobis obtusis glabris, petiolis eglandulosis, pedunculis axillaribus geminis, filis coronæ clavatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 612. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 149. *Pers. Syn.* 2. *p.* 220. *n.* 21.

PASSIFLORA *biflora;* foliis bilobis semilunatis obtusis glabris subtus punctatis, caule quinquangulo, axillis bifloris. *Lam. Encycl.* 3. *p.* 36. *p.* 447. *t.* 271. *Cav. Diss.* 10. 457. *t.* 288.

GRANADILLA folio lunato, flore parvo albo, fructu succulento ovato Houstoni. *Mart. Cent. p.* 52. *t.* 52.

PASSIFLORA Vespertilio. *Miss Laur. Passion-flowers.*

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DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, five-angled, climbing by means of long spirally twisted tendrils. *Leaves* alternate, three-nerved, two-lobed: lobes divaricate, obtuse, terminated with a short bristle (as is the midrib of the leaf between the lobes) reticulate-veined, marked with an irregular row of

of pellucid dots on the inner-side of the nerve of each. *Petioles* short, curved, *Stipules* two, subulate, persistent. *Peduncles* axillary, growing two together, jointed, with three subulate bractes below the joint, one flowered. *Calyx* (or outer segments of the perianthium) 5-cleft, green with whitish margin, concave. *Petals* (or inner segments) five, rather shorter than the calyx, white. Outer series of the *nectarium* or *corona* nearly the length of the petals, yellow, compressed, somewhat broadest a little below the point. *Germen* oval, obsoletely three-cornered, supported on a thickish column to which the *filaments* are united. *Anthers* oblong. *Styles* recurved: *stigmas* large, rounded.

Sir JAMES E. SMITH, who has given a description and beautiful figure of this plant in his Icones pictæ, remarks that the observation in the Systema vegetabilium affixed to PASSIFLORA *punctata* belongs to this plant, but not so the specific character.

We could not discover any appearance of the two glands at the base of the leaf besides the row of pellucid dots, nor do we discover them in either of the figures quoted, nor are they noticed in Sir JAMES's full description, though inserted in the specific character.

Native of Mexico and of Jamaica. Cultivated in the stove, where it blossoms most part of the year. Introduced by Dr. WILLIAM HOUSTOUN in 1733.

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The outline figure represents the leaf of a variety received from JOHN WALKER, Esq. except in foliage, differing in nothing from our plant.

N2355.

J. Curtis. Del.

Pub.by S. Curtis. Walworth. Oct.1.1822.

Weddell Sc.

# Crinum arenarium. Water-island Sand Crinum.

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## *Class and Order.*

Hexandria Monogynia.

## *Generic Character.—Vide No.* 2292.

## *Specific Character.*

*Sect.* 1. Patentes. *Subdiv.* nutantes.

Crinum *arenarium*, bulbo ovato, foliis bipedalibus margine sub-scabro, scapo pedali, umbellâ 5-florâ breviter pedunculatâ, germine $\frac{1}{4}$-unciali, tubo sub-4-unciali viridescente, limbo sub-3-unciali albo, stylo laciniis et filamentis longiore.

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Descr. *Bulb* ovate, covered with whitish brown coats. *Leaves* two feet long, one inch and half wide, and a little purple near the base, tapering towards the point, with the edges a little rough, rather more glaucous, and less erect than those of *americanum*, which they much resemble. *Scape* near a foot, green. *Spathe* one inch and half. *Umbel* 5-flowered, with bractes. *Peduncles* three eights of an inch long; *germen* quarter of an inch long. *Cells* with six ovules. *Tube* near four inches long, pale green, faintly speckled with red, at first curved, afterwards more erect. *Limb* white, two inches and three quarters long, the outer segments three quarters wide, the inner a little narrower, all terminating with a green point. *Filaments* a little knobbed at their insertion, purple except near their base, at first declined with their points curved upwards, afterwards diverging with conniving points, the base of each being embraced by the margins of the corresponding segment of the limb; the outer filaments six eights, the inner five

eights

eights shorter than the limb. *Pollen* orange. *Style* purple towards the extremity, half an inch longer than the limb. *Stigma* triangularly round, large, with long white fimbriæ. *Buds* nodding completely before expansion. *Flowers* with very little fragrance.

Bulbs of this species of Crinum were collected on the expedition to survey the coasts of Australia, in Water island on the N.W. coast, lat. 14°, 3′ S. and long. 125°, E. of Greenwich, at the entrance of Montagu's sound. The bulbs were growing about eight or nine inches below the surface of a barren sandy soil; the thermometer stood at 94 in the shade, a sea breeze blowing upon it; the ball of the thermometer being placed in the sand, it rose rapidly to 130, when it was necessary to remove it to prevent its bursting, as the scale went no higher than 133.

The *bud* represented in the figure, nodded completely the day before its expansion, which took place late in the evening; the flower retained the next morning the posture of tube, limb, and filaments, resembling that of C. *americanum*; but before noon the base of the petals began to contract round the corresponding filaments. The same change takes place in the flowers of C. *defixum* when they begin to fade. The specimen was sent at the end of May from Lord Carnarvon's stove at Highclere. Bulbs apparently of the same species have been since collected at Cape Flinders, lat. 14°, 10′ S. long. 144°, 18′ E. *W. H.*

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## *Erratum in last Number.*

**Page 2343, line 1 and 12, *for* tuberosa *read* tuberosum.**

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